

CLASH IS IMMINENT

Mississippi Quarantine Guards Said to Have Invaded Louisiana.

WARNING BY GOV. BLANCHARD

Notifies Executive of Offending State That He Must Keep His Soldiers on Mississippi Side of Line—Six More Deaths Reported.

Baton Rouge, La., Aug. 2.—A clash between the Mississippi and Louisiana authorities over quarantine regulations is imminent. A private dispatch was received in the city stating that Mississippi soldiers employed as quarantine guards had invaded Louisiana with arms and that boats were patrolling the mouth of Rigolet's lake and Pearl river, off the Louisiana coast, to prevent Louisiana boats from leaving. Governor Blanchard directed Brigadier General Perrillat of his staff and Captain J. W. Boswick, commanding the state naval militia, to investigate and report. Governor Blanchard also telegraphed Governor Vandam of Mississippi:

"Have reliable information that Mississippi quarantine guards armed crossed over to Louisiana side of Pearl river. I do not believe this was on orders, but was the thoughtless conduct merely of a few. To obviate unfavorable comment and friction please give orders that your guards remain on their own side of the line."

Following is the New Orleans yellow fever record up to 6 o'clock last night:

New cases.....	42
Total cases to date.....	346
Deaths last 24 hours.....	6
Total deaths to date.....	68
New centers.....	4
Total centers to date.....	50

The day's record shows a continued improvement so far as the number of new centers is concerned and with no secondary infection from any of the existing centers, the general situation is regarded as hopeful. The large number of new cases, the largest yet reported in a single day, shows that the tertiary infection among the panic-stricken people in the original district is appearing, which was to be expected.

New Orleans, Aug. 2.—The last 24 hours witnessed an increase in the number of deaths from yellow fever, a fact that was not unexpected in view of the high temperature that has prevailed the past two days. There was the usual large preponderance of Italian names in the list of new cases and deaths. In spite of the increased mortality, the health authorities exhibited no concern over the situation, contending that with the accumulation of cases there must be expected an increase in fatalities to maintain the average death rate of the fever. It is still possible to trace all the new cases that are appearing to the original center, an instance being that of a case reported on Fourth street in a fashionable residence district, where a member of the household occupied a position with a large manufacturing concern in the heart of the infected region, and was daily exposed to attacks by the mosquito.

Female Mosquito Spreads Disease.

The scientists have declared that the female stegomyia can only receive the poison of a yellow fever patient into her system during the first three days of illness and that she is unable to communicate it until 10 or 12 days thereafter. In from 17 to 20 days it will become evident whether or not there is to be a spread from any of the outlying centers and the health authorities will, by the beginning of next week, include in their daily tables, besides the appearance of new centers, the disappearance of existing centers from which there has been no secondary infection. On the results of these observations they will be able to determine whether, as they hope now, they can control the disease and ultimately subdue it.

The war against the mosquito still continues and the oiling of gutters and cisterns goes on with great energy. An ordinance was introduced in the city council last night providing that all vacant lots and other places where water stands for more than six hours shall be filled to the grade required by the city engineer's surveys.

City Commercially Bottled Up.

The business interests continue to exert every effort to secure some modification of the quarantine regulations which have had the effect of bottling up the city commercially. With that object in view President Soucheon of the state board of health, who is in thorough sympathy with the effort to secure a relaxation of the subordinate quarantine in Louisiana, issued a proclamation on behalf of the state board of health to all the parishes and municipal health offices. He announces that he has accepted and commends the acceptance by subordinate officers of the Marine hospital health certificates to through passengers from northern points, transferred in screened coaches at New Orleans. He declares that passengers from New Orleans, after a detention

of five days in Marine hospital service camps, who are given certificates of free pratique, should be admitted without detention into all parishes and towns in Louisiana. President Soucheon says as to the handling of freight:

"While recognizing the pressure under which certain localities have quarantined against shipments of merchandise from New Orleans, the state board of health earnestly deprecates such restriction as applied to merchandise and express matter, and recommends that no such restrictions be imposed after it becomes known that all freight cars from New Orleans are being fumigated by the United States public health and marine hospital service before leaving the city."

Thousands of circulars are to be sent through the south by the business men of New Orleans containing an emphatic declaration by Dr. J. H. White of the United States Marine hospital service that freight cannot carry yellow fever infection. Dr. White says:

"There is no possible way in which yellow fever may be transmitted other than by the mosquito, and freight cannot under any circumstances be infected in this way, but only in so far as it might become the residence of an infected mosquito. It is not likely to become the residence of any kind of mosquito, much less the infected mosquito, whose presence in business and manufacturing establishments would in the nature of things be a very remote contingency."

New York, Aug. 2.—Six members of the crew of the steamer Segurana and five of the crew of El Sud, both from southern ports, who have been kept in quarantine to make sure they were not ill with yellow fever, have been released. Two of the Segurana's crew are stricken with malaria fever.

FROM BOTH SIDES.

Japanese Report Victory, but All Stories Are Denied by Russians.

Tokio, Aug. 2.—An official report from Japanese headquarters on the island of Sakha in says: The Japanese army on July 28 defeated the Russians south of Rykoff and later occupied Palero after hard fighting. The Russians retired southward.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 2.—General Linevitch has telegraphed to the emperor under date of July 25, denying the frequently published reports that his army was completely surrounded. He says that the army has never been in a dangerous position. The flanks have never been turned, although the Japanese sought to do so. "The Japanese, who are some distance from our principal positions, having failed in their attempts to approach them." The general adds: "The morale of the troops inspires me with complete confidence that the army is ready for any task."

PRAYER BEFORE STRIKE.

Russian Workmen at Reval Are Marching the Streets.

Reval, Russia, Aug. 2.—The strike situation has assumed a serious aspect. A strike has begun at the Dvigatel works, where the workmen offered up prayers before marching on the streets. They visited other factories and demanded a cessation of work. The governor has posted a notice warning the people that arms will be used against crowds refusing to disperse.

Lesser disorders have already occurred. The strikers proceeded to the prison to demand the release of six workmen recently arrested, but the crowds that gathered around the prison and in the streets were dispersed. The soldiery is now patrolling the streets.

TAFT PARTY SAILS.

Were Feted by Japanese Until the Last Moment of Visit.

Nagasaki, Aug. 2.—The steamer Manchuria with the Taft party on board sailed at 7 o'clock last evening. During the afternoon Secretary Taft and Miss Alice Roosevelt attended an outdoor fete at Osuwa park, given by the governor. There was a large concourse of Japanese and foreigners and a hearty reception was given the visitors. Miss Roosevelt was presented with a large bouquet by the Ladies' Patriotic society.

The party has had a fine trip through the inland sea and there was a demonstration of fireworks from launches and sampans when they reached the straits of Shimonoseki.

Team Will Have New Manager.

Cincinnati, Aug. 2.—It is announced on excellent authority that Manager Kelly will not fill that position for the Cincinnati baseball team another season. He will be offered a position on the team, but another manager will be placed in charge. Personal animosities are given as the cause of some of the poor playing. A veteran infielder will also be released this season.

Skiff Upsets, Drowning Five.

Duath, Minn., Aug. 2.—By the capsizing of a small skiff on Swan river, five miles north of Verna, Itasca county, Edith Tichenor, Goldie Tichenor, Everett Tichenor and Miss J. M. Pogue were drowned.

Lowellville Furnace Resumes Work.

Youngstown, O., Aug. 2.—The stack of the Ohio Iron and Steel company at Lowellville, which has been idle for the past six weeks, making repairs and relining, has been put in blast.

MANY FOR PATTISON

Democratic Candidate May Be Indorsed by Ohio Prohibitionists.

DELEGATES MEET IN COLUMBUS

Character of Platform Another Question That Occasions Earnest Discussion—One Plank or Many—Rev. A. S. Watkins Temporary Chairman.

Columbus, O., Aug. 2.—The Prohibition state convention was called to order in the board of trade auditorium by F. M. Mecartney of Columbus, chairman of the state central committee. There was a large attendance. Among the possibilities for the nomination for governor are Mayor Weaver of East Liverpool, J. B. Martin of Cincinnati, J. H. Haskell of Zanesville, H. L. Peak of Sandusky and F. M. Mecartney.

A big fight will be made by the friends of John M. Pattison, Democratic nominee for governor, to have him indorsed and leave the head of the Prohibition ticket vacant. This issue overshadows all else. Instead of having but one plank, the liquor issue, many of the leaders are arguing that the convention declare itself on all the leading questions before the people. This includes declarations on the Dow law and planks favoring a salary law for county officials, favoring the initiative and referendum, home rule for Ohio cities, and municipal ownership of public utilities. The platform may ignore reference to the Brannock law.

The Rev. A. S. Watkins of North Baltimore was selected temporary chairman. Reports of the district meetings were submitted.

FAIRBANKS TO SPEAK.

Canal Anniversary at the Sea Will Furnish the Occasion.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Aug. 2.—Preparations have been completed for the formal celebration today and tomorrow of the fifth anniversary of the opening of the first permanent ship canal on St. Mary's river. Vice President Charles W. Fairbanks, who will be the chief speaker of the occasion, has arrived from Mackinaw. With the vice president, who came in the steamer Yantic, was Governor Warner of Michigan, accompanied by his staff. On arrival, the party was escorted to a hotel by Colonel Robert J. Bates of the Michigan national guard and a battalion.

Officials of the Canadian government also arrived from Ottawa. They are Rudolphe Lemieux, solicitor general of Canada, and Raoul Danderson. The chief events for today are to be naval and military parades and in the evening fireworks illumination, in which the Canadian government will participate.

YOUTH ESCAPES HALTER.

17-Year-Old Murderer Sentenced to Penitentiary for Life.

Chicago, Aug. 2.—Life sentences have been imposed by Judge Barnes upon three youthful hold-up men who pleaded guilty to a murder and four highway robberies committed last May. George Plummer, 17 years old, was sent to Joliet penitentiary for life for the murder of Michael White. Thomas Kelly, 20 years old, and Thomas Sherwin, 18 years old, his companions, were given life terms in the Pontiac penitentiary.

Before sentence was passed there was presented the unusual spectacle of judge and prosecutor debating in open court the advisability of hanging the boy murderer. The prisoner was removed when Judge Barnes finally said: "He's too small to hang, so I'll send him to prison for life."

Will Build Locomotives.

Bellefontaine, O., Aug. 2.—It is announced that the Big Four Railway company will increase the size of their shops here threefold and take up the manufacture of locomotives and freight cars. The shops now employ 500 men in repair work, but it is said that work will be given to 1,500 when the additions have been made.

Hard on Livery Men.

Fairmont, W. Va., Aug. 2.—John C. Callaghan of Marion county, whose estate is appraised at \$150,000, left a will which contains this clause: "I desire to be buried in a plain coffin and request that no expenses be incurred at my funeral for hack hire beyond the expenses for the hire of one carriage."

A Man to Roosevelt's Liking.

Findlay, O., Aug. 2.—Louis Runkle, a well-known citizen of Hancock county, is dead at his home near Rawson. He was 73 years of age and was the father of 23 children, a majority of whom live in Hancock county.

BOY INHERITS MILLIONS.

Adopted Son of William Zeigler Gets About \$16,000,000.

New York, Aug. 2.—By a payment of \$2,500,000 to the widow of the late William Zeigler, the Zeigler will contest has been settled.

Justice Gleicher in the supreme court signed an order authorizing Justice Gaynor, executor of the estate, to pay S. Matilda Zeigler \$1,200,000 and 5,000 shares of Royal Baking Powder company stock, valued at \$1,300,000. William Zeigler, the 11-year-old adopted son of the testator, consented to this settlement, which is a release of all of Mrs. Zeigler's dower rights and other claims against the estate of William Zeigler.

The will, the validity of which this suit was a test, left to Mrs. Zeigler the use of the city and country houses of her husband and an income of \$50,000 a year. The remainder of the estate was given to the adopted son. Mr. Zeigler left real estate valued at \$4,000,000 and personal property estimated at \$14,000,000 in New York state and about \$900,000 in New Jersey and Connecticut. Under the contested will the value of the estate left to the adopted son amounted to about \$18,000,000.

PATIENT IN COLD STORAGE.

Boy Suffering from Lockjaw Being Treated in Refrigerator.

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 1.—Alfred Nelson, son of Christopher Nelson of North Omaha, is receiving treatment for a severe attack of lockjaw in the cooling room of the big Storz brewery. The temperature of the room is kept below the freezing point. Trained nurses declined to minister to the patient in the uncomfortable surroundings, and his father, wearing a fur great coat and a fur cap, is nursing him night and day.

The boy was placed in the cooling room Monday morning, and his condition already shows a distinct improvement. This afternoon his jaws were opened far enough to admit a pencil between his teeth, and his physician, Dr. J. C. Bishop, predicts his ultimate recovery.

The lad is lying on a cot with only oilcloth for a covering. Casks of beer are piled high all around him. If he recovers he will be compelled to remain in the cooling room for a week or 10 days. The boy stepped on a nail 10 days ago. The wound healed completely, but later lockjaw set in.

YOUNG WIFE DROWNS.

Suicide Is Sequel to Elopement and Marital Unhappiness.

St. Joseph, Mich., Aug. 2.—Mrs. Fred Schneider, the 18-year-old wife of a merchant tailor here, committed suicide by jumping into the St. Joseph river before the eyes of several hundred restorers.

The young woman was the daughter of N. O. Osborn of Chicago. March 15, 1904, she eloped with Schneider and the couple were married in Indiana. They then came to this city and lived with Schneider's parents. Domestic troubles developed and culminated in the young wife leaving her husband last spring. Mrs. Schneider met her husband in the park and it is alleged, after taxing him with not supporting her, said, "I have no means of supporting myself and I am going to drown myself." She went straight to the river and carried out her threat.

ONE BOY KILLS ANOTHER IN QUARREL OVER GIRL.

Huntington, W. Va., Aug. 2.—In a quarrel over a girl, Harry Bruce, age 18, killed William Gibson, about the same age, at Harvetsstown. The two young men, both of whom come from prominent families, had been paying attentions to the same girl. During their quarrel Bruce struck Gibson with a stone, crushing his skull and killing him almost instantly.

ASHTABULA ECLIPSES FORMER ORE RECORDS.

Ashtabula, O., Aug. 2.—During July Ashtabula again broke all previous records in iron ore receipts. The marine report shows that 1,953,793 tons were received. Up to date this season Ashtabula leads Conneaut by 613,393 tons. The coal shipped from this port during July was 399,940 tons, of which 22,490 were to foreign ports.

Falls 175 Feet But Lives.

Springfield, Mass., Aug. 2.—John W. Johnson fell 175 feet from a mast of a wireless telegraphy plant and is expected to live. He was foreman of the gang which has been erecting the plant and went up the mast to make repairs, refusing to allow any of his men to take the risk. A break in the rigging caused the fall, Johnson landing on his hands and knees in the soft sand.

First Bolt from Penrose Falls.

York, Pa., Aug. 2.—York county Republicans in convention adopted the majority report of the committee on resolutions almost unanimously, but three votes being cast for the minority report made by H. C. Niles, ex-president of the State Bar association. A sharp debate followed the reading of the minority resolutions presented by Mr. Niles.

Opposed to Jim Crow Car Law.

Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 2.—Mass meetings of negroes in several cities of the state have inaugurated a movement to have the "Jim Crow" law repealed at the next session of the general assembly. Very few negroes are riding on the street cars in Nashville.

HOW AFTER WILSON

Officers of Cotton Association Demand Removal of Secretary of Agriculture.

COMPLAIN OF CROP REPORTS

Charge Made That Head of Department Is Diverting Attention from Main Issue and Trying to Find Scapegoat Among His Subordinates.

Washington, Aug. 2.—President Jordan and Secretary Cheatham of the Southern Cotton association have issued a statement addressed to the members of the association calling attention to the recent disclosures in the cotton statistical work in the department of agriculture, declaring that efforts are being made to divert attention from the "deficiencies" of the system itself "to the thieving propensities of a few unworthy officials, and setting forth demands to be made on congress to reform conditions. The statement says in part:

"The members of the association have been appraised through the public press from day to day of the work done by the officers of the association at Washington. As a result of their charges the unreliability of the reports of the department of agriculture relating to the cotton crop has been fully disclosed and the maladministration of that department under its present head has been made evident.

"Following these exposures efforts are now being made to divert public attention from the main issue, which is the imperfection of the department, toward an attempted prosecution of anybody who can be found as a scapegoat. Their punishment, even if it is accomplished, is of secondary importance as compared with the reformation of the system which has made their performances possible, and the purpose of this address is to secure the cooperation of the members of this association in influencing in every legitimate way a reformation of the system and a reorganization of the department."

Secretary Wilson says he is not disturbed by the demands for his resignation made by certain officials of the Southern Cotton association, and that he heartily approved of the expressed intention of President Jordan of the association to go to President Roosevelt with his demands.

"I have reported my course to President Roosevelt," added Secretary Wilson, "and I have not taken President Jordan into my confidence. President Roosevelt knows what is going on in the department; Jordan does not. Yes I hope Jordan will carry his demands to Oyster Bay."

FIXING THE BLAME.

Naval Inquiry Into Bennington Disaster Hears Testimony.

San Diego, Cal., Aug. 2.—The naval court of inquiry which is hearing evidence in the disaster to the gunboat Bennington resumed its sessions behind closed doors. None but witnesses are admitted to the meetings and no disclosures of the proceedings will be made until the final report is formulated, and then probably only after transmission to Washington.

It is understood that a portion of this report will deal with the alleged shortage of officers on the Bennington, to which reference was made by Commander Young in a letter to Admiral Goodrich three days before the explosion, in which he said he had on the gunboat only four duty officers, "young and inexperienced, which is likely to destroy the fine record we have made for this vessel, and to keep up the standard must have two more experienced officers."

The Bennington is again at anchor in the stream and most of the men who are fit for duty have been transferred to the Chicago, from which, after the return to San Francisco, they will be assigned to other vessels in the Pacific squadron.

Cowardly Man Held for Manslaughter.

Bridgeport, Conn., Aug. 2.—Joseph Barrett, a young man, has been held for the superior court in bonds of \$500 charged with manslaughter in causing the death of Lillian Bradner, a 14-year-old girl, by drowning, on July 19. Barrett is accused of having abandoned the girl in deep water while bathing at Seaside park.

Charitable Woman Dead.

Richmond, Ind., Aug. 2.—Mrs. E. A. Jeffers of this city, who was widely known among the Methodists of the west for her benevolence and charitable work, is dead at Chautauqua, N. Y. By her death Ohio Wesleyan university will receive a gift of \$60,000 and Depauw university a gift of \$35,000.

Dies at the Age of 115.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 2.—A. M. Katon, who was born in Ireland 115 years ago and believed to have been the oldest man in the northwest, died suddenly at Slidien, Wis.

He is happiest, he being or peasant who finds peace in his home.—Goethe

CRAZED BY SUFFERING.

Former Army Officer Said to Have Been Tortured in Secret.

Chicago, Aug. 2.—Apparent evidence that labor sluggers maintain in Chicago a place where systematic torture is meted out to those who incur the displeasure of the sluggers has just come to light in the strange case of William H. Wilder.

Wilder was formerly an army officer and at the time of the recent teamsters' strike was acting agent for a Chicago package express company. He disappeared July 6, was held captive for three weeks and was then set at liberty half starved and so dazed that he has not been able to give a coherent account of his captivity. He was found by a friend wandering aimlessly about near the Union station at Canal and Adams streets and was taken to his home at Downers Grove. Physicians pronounce his physical and mental condition such that he may not recover. Much of the time he raves wildly, and as though still under torture, begs for mercy. Marks all over his body show that he had been bound with heavy cords. Over \$100 he is known to have had on his person is gone.

Wilder is an Englishman, who saw service in the American army in Cuba and the Philippines and held a commission as second lieutenant in the regular army. He is a bold, outspoken fellow of 37, who gloried in his physical ability to take care of himself, and defied pickets or sluggers to intimidate him.

TELEGRAPHERS ON STRIKE.

Great Northern and Northern Pacific Lock Out Operators.

St. Paul, Aug. 2.—A general strike of the telegraphers on the lines of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railways was ordered at 11 o'clock last night by President Perham of the Order of Railway Telegraphers. President Perham is confident that by noon today 95 per cent of the operators will be out.

Upon the breaking off of negotiations between the railway officials and the representatives of the Order of Railway Telegraphers General Manager Horn of the Northern Pacific followed the example previously set by the Great Northern and gave orders for a general lockout of all telegraphers on the company's lines who refused to sign the revised schedule and agreement relating to rules and wages. Superintendents of the different divisions of both roads are making the rounds of the stations and giving the operators the alternative of signing the company's schedule or leaving work.

NATIONAL AND AMERICAN GAMES

Standing and Scores of the Major League Teams.

National League Standing.							
Club	W	L	Pct	Club	W	L	Pct
New York	68	25	.731	Cincinnati	46	48	.489
Pittsburg	53	34	.607	St. Louis	36	50	.419
Phila	54	38	.588	Boston	30	54	.357
Chicago	41	50	.450	Brooklyn	28	62	.312

National Tuesday—Boston 10, St. Louis 4; New York 10, Cincinnati 5; Philadelphia 7, Chicago 6; others rain.

American League Standing.

Club	W	L	Pct	Club	W	L	Pct
Cleveland	33	36	.476	New York	40	41	.494
Chicago	30	44	.408	Boston	30	49	.375
Philadelphia	26	45	.363	St. Louis	32	38	.455
Detroit	24	44	.349	Washington	24	54	.305

American Tuesday—Washington 4, Detroit 0; New York 3, Cleveland 2; Philadelphia 3, Chicago 4; others rain.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

Chicago, Aug. 1.—Official denial of serious damage from black rust caused a weak finish in the wheat market here today. At the close wheat for September delivery was down 3/4c. Corn is up 1/4c. Oats show a gain of 1/4c. (Closing quotations: Wheat, Sept., 81 1/2c; corn, Sept., 52 1/2c@52 3/4c; oats Sept., 27 1/2c.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—AUG. 1.

Corn—Yellow shelled, 63 1/2c@64; high mixed, 62 1/2c@62 3/4c; yellow ear, 68 1/2c@69.

Oats—No. 2 white, 36 1/2c@36 3/4c; No. 3, 35 1/2c@35 3/4c; No. 4, 35 1/2c@35 3/4c.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, \$13.25@13.50; No. 2, \$11.75@12.25; No. 1 clover, \$10.75@11.25; No. 1 mixed, \$10.75@11.25.

Eggs—Selected, 19 1/2c@20.

Butter—Prints, 23 1/2c@23 3/4c; tubs, 22 1/2c; dairy, 14c@15.

Cheese—New York full cream, new, 10 1/2c@11; Ohio cream, 10 1/2c@11; Limburger, new, 12 1/2c@13.

Cattle—Prime to fancy, fat, smooth steers, \$5.35@5.50; green, coarse and rough, fat, steers, \$3.25@3.75; fat, smooth, dry fed, light steers, \$3.50@4; choice milk cows, \$30@45; medium to good milk cows, \$15@25; good, fat, smooth, handy butchers' bulls, \$3.25@3.60; feeding steers, good style, weight and extra quality, \$3.75@4; feed steers, common to good quality, \$3.25@3.75; fair to choice stockers, \$3@3.50.

Calves—Weals, good to choice, \$7.50@8; veals, fair to good, \$5.50@6.50; heavy and thin calves, \$3.50@5.

Hogs—Good to prime heavy, \$6@6.10; medium weights, \$5.30; best heavy Yorkers, \$6.30@6.35; good light Yorkers, \$6.35@6.40; pigs, good to prime, \$6@6.25.

Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, \$5.25@5.50; good to choice mixed, \$4.85@5; fair to good, mixed, \$4.35@4.50; culls and common, \$3.25@3.50; yearlings, \$3.25@3.65; spring lambs, \$5@7.50.

PORCH FURNISHING.

NEW IDEAS TO MEET VARYING NEEDS OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

The Outdoor Sitting Place and Some of Its Comforts—A Novel Sort of Hammock—Pretty Things in Willow—Cool Coverings.

The porch in its relation to the house has undergone a perceptible change in the past few years. Incorporated as it formerly was with the front entrance to the house, the piazza was decidedly lacking in the element of privacy. The newer architecture increases the advantages of an outdoor sitting place by



PORCH WITH FURNITURE.

detaching it from the main entrance way into the house, giving it freedom from interruptions and a needed seclusion.

In porches of the older style the parlor or conventional feeling is pervasive, and rug, tables, chairs and awnings must be well selected and of good quality. For the living room porch, with its broader possibilities for comfort and enjoyment, there are always fresh and interesting contributions toward the furnishings and decorations.

A novel kind of hammock has recently been originated through the revived interest in cotton rug weaving. Strips of cotton cloth are woven with a warp of linen thread in the rag carpet style, with a result comfort giving, durable and artistic.

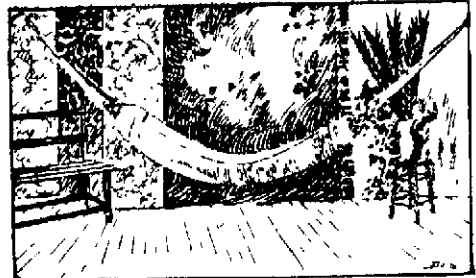
The hammock taking the place of the lounge needs a set of pillows varying in size and weight to suit different requirements. Prints and hand printed linens are better adapted for pillow covers for the porch than the finer fabrics chosen for the interior of the house. A unique embroidery for porch pillows and chair strips has been devised by an artist who dyes tump into soft, low tones and applies it to Russian crash in quaint designs.

In selecting furniture for the porch the first thought is naturally to provide only such pieces as will endure the changes of weather, but so little variety is possible in unadorned wood that it is more expedient to have two sets of chairs for use in fair and changeable weather, the latter light and easily removed.

No prettier examples of porch furniture can be found than those made in our native willow in numberless patterns and sizes. By covering the willow with a varnish stain it can be brought into any color scheme desirable for the porch, and the seat and back cushions of the chairs and settees offer a further means of introducing artistic effects.

Glazed chintzes and hand printed linens are the newest materials for covering the seat cushions when patterns are selected, and crinkled taffetas and rough woven linens for plain colors.

The most popular floor coverings for the porch are now made up in the rag carpet fashion or found among the imported rush and fiber mats. The choice



HAMMOCK OF WOVEN RAGS.

of colors is almost as important as the material in this location, and a safe selection is always among the tan shades that do not show the dust.

In providing seats for the porch the list will not be complete unless hammocks, chairs, footstools, benches and floor cushions are included.—Delineator.

Facial Rejuvenation.

A woman who has tested the remedy she suggests declares that nothing will so soon restore a sweet expression to the mouth as the persistent thinking of pleasant thoughts. "Force yourself to smile," she urges, "especially when you feel 'blue,' and by and by it will come easier to 'look pleasant,' as the photographers say, than to look glum. Moreover, you will soon discover that even an enforced smile will bring with it an inclination to 'look on the bright side,' and that to a woman who is aiming at facial rejuvenation is an inclination not to be despised."

Lemon Pie.

Mix together one cupful of white sugar, one-half cupful of butter, one grated lemon, one tablespoonful of flour, the yolks of three eggs and the white of one. Add one cupful of hot water and cook in a double boiler until it thickens. Line a pie dish with a rich paste, bake it in a brisk oven, pour in the lemon mixture (which should be hot) and cover with a meringue made with the whites of two eggs and two tablespoonfuls of white sugar. Set in a very slow oven for ten minutes or until a delicate straw color.

WINDOW GARDENS.

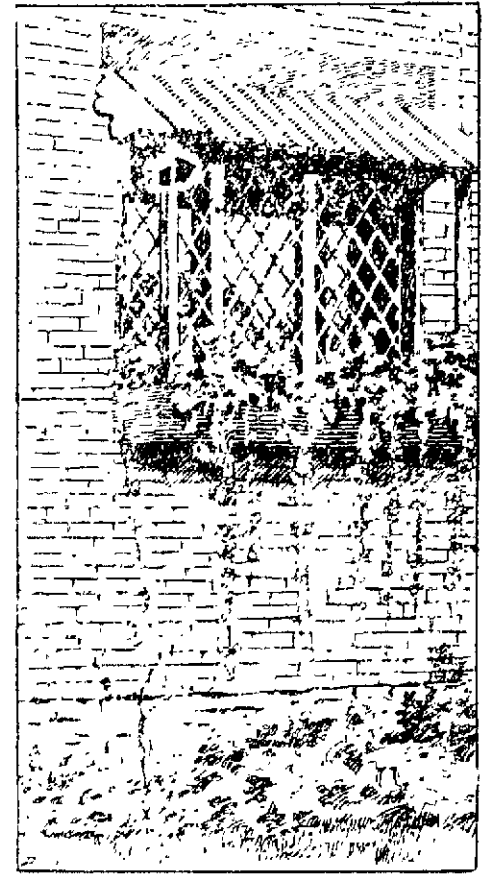
They Require Only a Clever Woman and a House.

When a man has plowed his yard and sowed it and reaped it and finally succeeded in raising a carpet of soft green velvet he does not consent gracefully to any request from his wife for a flower bed.

"I tell my wife that she can have her flower beds anywhere she pleases but on the lawn," generously volunteered the proprietor of an ideal bit of turf which he had snatched from the surrounding wilderness, that stretched ragged weeds to the very fence, and dressed in a neat suit of finest green.

It is this adoration of the lawn which is making women turn, even as their English sisters long since turned, to window boxes. Women must have flowers, and the hour's work in the moist earth among the tender plants has saved many of them from nervous prostration. If they cannot have flowers on the lawn they will have them in the windows, and the box of trailing vines, agave with nasturtiums or vivid with geraniums, has grown to be a part of mansion and cottage. When rightly placed so as to accentuate the lines of window or porch it is a picturesque addition, but the box that is put on stilts against the house has no part in it and is an abomination that rots the siding and its own unsteady legs.

This is the age of utility, the wise men say, and more beauty is not sufficient excuse for existence. Nothing should be in the home but that which will become really a part of it. A box is no more necessary to the usefulness of every window and porch than is the



A DINING ROOM WINDOW.

palm or fern that has found its way into every room until one cannot partake of the simplest of household pleasures without sharing them with some scraggy leaved plant.

The artistic window garden is the one that harmonizes with the style of the house it adorns.

It is the simple, ordinary, commonplace house of no particular style or period which takes most kindly to the decorative touch furnished by vines and flowers in the window.—Good Housekeeping.

Things For the Bed.

Any sort of counterpane that will not admit of frequent washing is a piece of foolishness of which no wise woman will be guilty. Everything on a bed should be washable, and for this reason, while lace spreads lined with silk are pretty and dainty, they are not as desirable as a plain white spread, which may be made of muslin and trimmed with lace as daintily as one pleases, only easily washable. Valances are also pretty and desirable for the metal beds, provided they are made of washable muslin. The newest way to hang them is to make a cheesecloth spread that will fit over the springs. To this the valance is sewed along the edges, and then the whole is put in place just like a ruffled bedspread before the mattress is put on the bed. This keeps it in place at all times and prevents it from drooping at this point or that, as is the case when it is merely adjusted along the sides with tapes.

Daintiness in Dress.

Daintiness is the keynote of today's gowns. The material need not be expensive and, in fact, should not be. Organdie, lawn, mull and chiffon are appropriate, and, except for the evening gowns, silk slips are entirely unnecessary. Latitude is allowed in the matter of trimming, and just so simplicity of line is preserved the wearer may make her gown cost as much as she chooses. Lace is the trimming usually selected, but many pretty frocks turned out in the spring have been trimmed with ribbon, drawn work and embroidery. Several exquisite gowns were untrimmed save for frills and tuckings of the material.

Danger of High Collars.

The pressure of a stiff collar on the pneumogastric nerve has been found by Dr. F. B. Brubaker to produce unpleasant symptoms, like numbness, nausea, lassitude and depression of spirits. He believes that prolonged pressure by a close fitting collar would tend to serious disease, such as lung disease.

The Sugar For Iced Tea.

An interesting little wrinkle of a New York tea room is the serving of melted sugar in a dainty little pitcher with iced tea. The sugar melts better in hot water than in cold. It is therefore dissolved in hot water and allowed to cool.

MIDSUMMER MODES.

COSTUMES THAT SUIT THE DAYS OF BRILLIANT SUNSHINE.

Alry Gowns in One Color Effect—Embroidered and Lace Trimmed White Frocks For Young Girls—Two Smart Models—Striking Sunshades.

An old fancy revived under happy auspices, it seems certain that the lace and ribbon gown is to be one of the season's favorites. The net dress, too, in some plain, distinctive color is safe to score success. In both materials the one color scheme gives undoubted chic when carried out with subtle and skillful mingling of tones.

Young girls may this season delight their hearts in soft white lawns and cambrics, hand embroidered or trimmed with rows of little valenciennes lace frills. Wonderfully effective em-



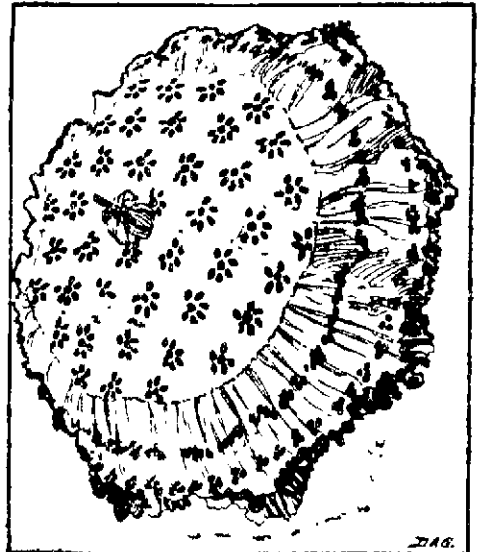
SUMMER COSTUMES.

broidery is carried out on these white lawns. For instance, a rose design in delicately realistic coloring of pinks and greens in graceful sprays is the delightful adornment of one gown recently devised, together with a high folded sash of shaded pink ribbon and sleeves that are a mass of little valenciennes lace frills divided by a bracelet of the embroidery.

Smartness characterizes the two models of the cut, one in mousseline and the other in silk. Each suggests some distinctive feature to the gown builder and may be adapted to various colors and materials.

A Paris fancy dictates that the sunshade be composed of the same material as the gown, whether it be silk or linen. If ribbon and lace decorate the dress the same design will be repeated on the parasol. Many sunshades are covered with bands of ribbon and lace insertion to harmonize with a ribbon and lace toilet.

The sketch affords an instance of the originality and charm of the season's many fancies. Here raised embroidery of colored chiffon represents flower clusters on a ground of net. Flounces similarly treated finish the



A VERY SMART SUNSHADE.

edge, softened by an underfrill of double chiffon. This is essentially a smart racing parasol, in which the embroidery accentuates the color note of the gown with which it is worn.

Pretty light silk or mousseline toilets, with their accompanying parasols, such as the foregoing, especially suit the days of brilliant midsummer sunshine.

Tulle and linen also compose many charming models, light blue, green and cream being among the newer color schemes. AMY VARNUM.

Various Kinds of Chops.

"A rolled loin chop makes an English chop. A rolled rib chop, scraped, makes a French chop. A rolled rib chop makes a German chop." So says a gastronomic authority.

Echoes of Fashion.

Not so much is now heard about pongees and silk mousselines, taffeta chiffon being rather the favorite of the day.

It cannot be said that the extremely brilliant effects shown in some of the new silks have caught the general fancy. A moderately glossy and soft finish seems to be preferred.

Variety rules in millinery. To name any style of hat as "the fashion" would be manifestly incorrect.

Short skirts and loose box coats with several pockets are considered very fetching costumes for young figures.

Soutache braiding supplies one of the smartest ways of trimming all manner of costumes from sporting suits to drawing room and carriage gowns.

Nearly every woolen and silk material has its counterpart in a cotton or linen weave, each variation of design and coloring being reproduced.

Shoes made of canvas in various colors to match gowns now replace the white shoes of last season.

Colored collars and cuffs—pink, blue, yellow or some other decided hue—are a whim devised for man's wear.

Influence of Certain Hues—Some Agreeable Schemes.

It is not generally known how great is the influence of light and color on the human system, and that certain colors are beneficial and others pernicious and irritating in their effects on the nerves, says the Ladies' World. A room is made beautiful and restful by a judicious and artistic scheme of coloring, and such results are often attained by smooth surfaces on which a beautiful color is laid than where wall papers are used. One reason for this is that there are so few really artistic papers. The patterns are either small and disconnected, and therefore spotty, or else they are too large, straggling and too pronounced in coloring. Note the papers of this season especially—huge poppies, heroic sized roses, each individual flower pretty enough in itself—but who desires hundreds and thousands of repeats staring at one all over one's walls? A smooth, clean color on the wall is a relief. Then, too, it is more sanitary and cleanly. Neither need one forego decoration. The stenciled friezes are so pleasing, and the design may show more than one color on a ground differing from the main wall.

Light Giving Colors.

Light giving colors are the most beautiful, and these include all the yellows and all the colors in degree which have yellow in their composition. Yellow has many beautiful shades; indeed, the choice is very wide. Yellow especially suits rooms of northern exposure or northwestern or northeastern, in these rooms making a perpetual sunshine of its own. It is also very suitable and illuminating for a dark hall. The wall in a hall, especially a narrow one, may well have a dado of golden brown or bronze brown, the wall above a rich full yellow, and the frieze show both colors.

A kitchen done in pure white, varnished and laid off with lines to give the effect of tiles and the tiles in turn stenciled in blue, will give the effect of an old Dutch interior. A housewife who has time and manual skill can do this herself and have a lovely kitchen.

Pleasing Shades.

Clear green walls are very pleasing for a sitting room in which pictures figure conspicuously. This green also harmonizes with the wood of furnishings.

Red—that is, pure red—is a color that should very seldom if ever be used for living rooms and never for bedrooms. It is irritating to persons with sensitive nerves. It may answer for a large hall provided it is a modified red—say, old red, terra cotta red, pompeian red or pomegranate red.

There are some lovely grays—grays formed by the combination of certain colors—but the gray made by black and white should be avoided. It's cold and depressing, ugly and unwholesome.

The Quarrel Room.

In one of Kipling's railroad stories the manager of a great freight terminal was described as moving tranquilly about, humming the words of an old hymn which told of green fields and murmuring brooks, while trains rolled in and out a hundred tracks subject to his direction, trainmen besieged him for orders and explanations and swearing truckmen crowded around him for orders and privileges. His was the blessed calm of a May morning amid distractions and responsibilities which would drive some men mad. He was a man of self control.

We need, some of us do, more of the railroad manager's calm in the life of the home. The table, of all places, should be free from contention and fret. The stomach of the angry person, the worried or the unhappy, does not perform its work well. The person who is possessed of a "grouch" should be obliged to take his meals alone until his malady is cured.

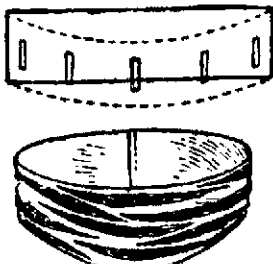
Why not, in every home, a quarreling room, set apart for those to go who are ill natured and a severe penance demanded from each and every one found "grouchily" outside of it? And for the settlement of family disputes? The walls should be padded—no windows or frail furniture, and, of course, no bric-a-brac. Some comfortable but stationary chairs like those in a dentist's office would make the room both safe and habitable.—Good Housekeeping.

Boiled Cream Dressing.

Many families do not like olive oil, and for those who do not eat salads on this account boiled cream dressing made as follows will be found delicious: Add a tablespoonful of sugar, half a teaspoonful of salt, a fourth of a teaspoonful of white pepper, a teaspoonful of mustard to half a cupful of vinegar; place in a granite ware basin over the fire, and when hot beat in a cupful of cream or milk, two eggs, a tablespoonful of butter; let become cold.

A Dressmaker's Way.

I learned from a dressmaker how to form the popular silk and satin girdles, says a Good Housekeeping correspondent. Instead of taking a straight bias piece the desired width, as many do, the girdle should be formed by hollowing out the front and cutting it a little higher in the back, as the dotted lines in the diagram indicate. Draw the fullness or extra width down to the right width for the girdle and fasten to the little pieces of featherbone indicated in the diagram. Thus shaped the girdle will conform to the waist much better.



HOW TO SHAPE A GIR-
DLE.

PORTER ON PAUL JONES

Identification of Hero's Body as Told by Ex-Ambassador.

SEARCH OF SIX YEARS REWARDED

The Naval Fighter's Body, He Says, Was Picked When Found as If For Shipment to the United States—Men of Science in Paris Positive That No Mistake Has Been Made—Jones an England Saw Him.

General Horace Porter, retiring ambassador to France, who was successful in finding the body of John Paul Jones, the famous American naval fighter, arrived at New York recently on the Deutschland. The subject uppermost in the mind of the former ambassador was the bringing home of the body of John Paul Jones by the American fleet, and General Porter talked freely of the absolute identification of the body, found after a search of six years, says the New York Herald.

"At last the excavations brought to light five hidden coffins," said General Porter. "Four had plates identifying the bodies within, and the fifth, of far better construction, had none. By the process of elimination we decided it must contain the body of the distinguished naval hero. When in the presence of anthropologists and surgeons of note the coffin was opened, words cannot express our surprise at the remarkable state of preservation the body was found in."

"Clothed in a winding sheet of linen, the arrangement of the coffin tallied exactly with the historical documents that told of the careful preparation to ship the body to the United States, as was the first idea. There was the floor over the hands and face, and the interior of the coffin was filled with hay and straw so that the body could not roll in the long and necessarily rough voyage at that time in a sailing vessel. Together with the documents we had the Houdon bust with which to compare the head, and so carefully was this done by the examining servants that a mole on the left ear was discovered by one, and immediately upon examining the bust the same physical mark was found. The face was a counterpart of the Houdon bust. The hair on the head was a dark brown, streaked with gray, which compares exactly with the descriptions of Jones given of him just previous to his death."

"In all the measurements there was not a variance of two millimeters—that is, seventy-eight thousandths of an inch. If all of this is remarkable the autopsy by the eminent Dr. Capitan of Paris is more so. Think of an autopsy being performed on the body of a man who died 113 years before! We know that John Paul Jones had an attack of bronchial pneumonia in Russia a year before he died in France. The autopsy showed the presence of the disease in the left lung, which the French physicians long before had recorded as out of service. The autopsy further showed, as history stated, that John Paul Jones died of chronic nephritis and plainly showed the dropical condition of the patient before his death."

"The naval hero was somewhat of a dandy, you know, and on the body was a fine linen shirt, the bosom of which was laid with ruffles and plaits. His clothing bore the initials 'J.' "I have left France with the most pleasing thoughts of the manner in which the French people honored the body. The immense parade of infantry and cavalry was imposing, and the salute to his honor as the soldiers passed the purple velvet catafalque erected in the Place de Invalides was extremely touching. It was with pride that I saw the passing of the 500 sailors that had come from the American fleet, whose sturdy swing awakened the enthusiasm of the Parisians."

In the reception room of the secretary of the navy at Washington there has been placed on exhibition a collection of steel engravings of Commodore John Paul Jones, says a Washington dispatch to the Philadelphia Public Ledger. Most of them are more than a hundred years old, and a majority are caricatures. Many of them were made in England, and a large number seem to have been executed at the time when Paul Jones' raids on the English coast had created so much fear and anger.

Generally he is represented as a pirate. In one he is the typical buccaneer of the Spanish main. He carries a cutlass in one hand and a big pistol in the other, with several pistols in his belt. He is surrounded by small cannon belching fire and smoke, and wears a leather apron, on which is the skull and crossbones.

"The British idea of our first great naval commander," remarked a naval officer, "is not very different today from what it was then. I was looking over Rudyard Kipling's poems the other day, and I ran across one entitled 'The Rhyme of the Three Captains,' which was prefaced by the following note:

"This ballad appears to refer to one of the exploits of the notorious Paul Jones, the American pirate. It is founded on fact."

"And if Kipling, who lives here and knows his America, still takes the eighteenth century view of Jones, it is evident that our British brethren must be a good deal bewildered when they read of France and the United States paying high honors to the body of this so-called pirate."

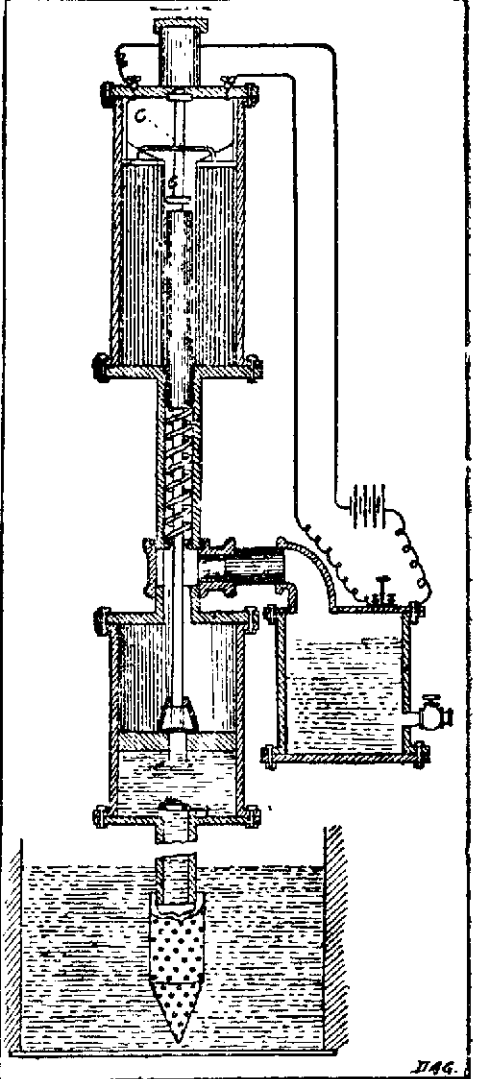
Some of the engravings are not of this class. One is a portrait of Jones in the uniform of a Russian admiral, and there are several representing him in the uniform of the United States navy.

"SIMPLE WATER SYSTEM."

Primarily Designed For the Isolated Country Residence.

One of the most difficult problems with which the man who builds a country residence has to deal is the providing of a reliable supply of pure water. In neighborhoods which are comparatively well settled it is an easy matter for the people to join together to share the expense of installing a good water system and of running it after its completion. As the amount of water consumed is considerable, it is possible to keep the pumping plant running all the time and hire a man to run it, but where one house only is supplied, no matter how large it may be, the pumping must be at intervals, as the consumption is comparatively small. One of the most practical schemes for performing this work for isolated dwellings is that shown in the illustration.

The electric current is utilized to operate the pump, which is only put in



ECONOMICAL WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM.

motion whenever the water falls low enough in the reservoir to connect the switch through which the current passes to the pump. The pump piston in this case extends inside the electro magnet and is operated directly by the current with a reciprocal motion instead of being driven by a rotary movement, as on the ordinary motor. Of course this system can be used advantageously in many other places besides the country, notably in manufacturing establishments which are compelled through lack of pressure to fill their own tanks on top of their buildings.

Francis L. Orr of Thurman, Ia., is the inventor.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

FOR PIE LOVERS.

Yankee Invents Wood Pulp Plate to Banish Indigestion.

The dreaded indigestion that lurks in the famous Yankee pie is now averted by the patent wood pulp pie plate which is being turned out at the rate of 300,000 a day for one-fifth of a cent apiece by a pulp mill in Shawmut, Me. The Yankee love of pie is only held in check by the Yankee caution against indigestion caused by the bottom crust being heavy from the lard and other fats which are baked into the pie and have no chance of escape. The tin pie plate, which has hitherto served as the cooking utensil for the pie, has always allowed a greater or less accumulation of this indigestible material at the bottom of the pie.

A genius from the Vermont "pie belt," where they have pie three times a day, conceived the idea of a porous pie plate which would absorb the fatty substances of the lard when the pie was baked. He experimented with various substances and finally hit on wood pulp, which can be worked up into pie plates with ease and accuracy. He rolled out a pie plate of wood pulp, let it harden and baked a pie in it. Result—no fatty undercrust, no indigestion and complete immunity from harm on the most unlimited pie diet.

He took his scheme to the big pulp makers at Shawmut, and a pie plate factory has been established there which is turning out sheaves of "non-indigestion pie plates" to an impatient market.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

A New Wreck Preventer.

Signal experts representing the big railroads of the country recently witnessed in Pittsburgh a successful demonstration of a new automatic device for the prevention of collisions. There were seven blocks rigged up in a five mile stretch of road, and whenever it was necessary the new device automatically shut off the steam and applied the brakes without the assistance of the engineer. Tests were made at speed varying from thirty-five to sixty-five miles an hour, and in every case the train was automatically stopped. It was the opinion of all that the system had proved itself a success.

A Chinese Inventor.

The Chinese government, according to German papers, has granted its first patent. It is for an electric lamp, the inventor of which is an inhabitant of Nankin, the old capital of the Chinese empire, who calls his lamp the "bright moonlight" and asserts that it is far superior to foreign glow lights that hitherto have been sold at Shanghai and other Chinese cities.

NO CRYING FOR MARK TWAIN

Why Humorist Declined Urgent Invitation to Revisit Reno, Nev.

Mark Twain was recently invited to revisit Reno, Nev., and attend the Fourth of July celebration, says the New York Tribune. The invitation stirred his memory of the days he spent in the Rockies in the early sixties, although he found that it would be impossible for him to make the trip. In replying to the invitation he recalled some of the memories of his experiences and showed that the lapse of time had not caused them to become dimmed. His characteristic communication, which is written to a Mr. Fulton, is as follows:

I remember, as if it were yesterday, that when I disembarked from the Carson City in August, 1861, I was not expecting to be asked to come again. I was tired, discouraged, white with alkali dust and did not know anybody, and if you had said then, "Cheer up, desolate stranger; don't be downhearted; pass on and come again in 1865," you cannot think how grateful I would have been and how gladly I would have closed the contract. Although I was not expecting to be invited, I was watching out for it and was hurt and disappointed when you started to ask me and changed it to "How soon are you going away?" For I was an orphan at that time and had been one so many years that I was getting sensitive about it.

But you have made it all right now, and the wound is closed. And so I thank you sincerely for the invitation, and with you all Reno is waiting out for it, few years younger I would accept it, and promptly, I would go. I would let somebody else do the oration; but, as for me, I would talk—just talk. I would renew my youth and talk and talk and talk and have the time of my life. I would march the forgotten and unremembered antiques by and name their names and give them reverent hail and farewell as they pass—Goodbye, McCarthy, Gillis, Carey, Baldwin, Whiters, Howard, New, Stewart, Neely, Johnson, Hal, Clayton, Jones, North, Root and my brother, upon whom we made life a joy and the "slaughter house," a precious possession—Sam Brown, Bill Mayfield, "Farmer Pete," "Six Fingers" Jack, Jack Williams and the rest of the crimson discoloration—so on, so on. I love me, I would start a resurrection. It would do you more good to look at than the next one will, if you go on the way you are doing now.

Those were the days—those old ones! They will come no more. Youth will come no more. They were full to the brim with the wine of life. There have been no others like them. It chokes me up to think of them. Would you like me to come out there and cry? It would not become my comrade, Goodbye, I drink to you all. Have a good time—and take an old man's blessing.

NOGI'S REGRET.

Why He Apologizes to Japan For Lack of Skill at Port Arthur.

The name of General Nogi, the real hero of Port Arthur, is now a household word all over the world, yet he writes letters which are models of modesty and self-restraint. One such letter, dealing with the siege of Russia's great stronghold, was addressed to the minister of war and has been translated by the Japan Mail. The letter is as follows:

"I wish you all the compliments of the season. The feeling I have at this moment is solely one of anguish and humiliation at that I should have expended so many lives, so much ammunition and such a long time upon an unaccomplished task.

"At last General Stoessel's patience seems to have become exhausted, and he surrendered the fortress, so that in this part of the field a settlement has been reached. I have no excuse to offer to my sovereign and to my countrymen for this unscientific, unstrategic combat of brute force.

"Our preparations are now complete and we are looking forward with great pleasure to tasting the sweets of a field campaign. Let me add one thing: You will be amused perhaps, but I am more than ever convinced of the inevitable injury done in the discipline and homogeneity of an army in the field by the pernicious habit of acquiring costly and useless toys in time of peace.

"Do not think that I speak too strongly when I express my absolute conviction that for preserving a military spirit simplicity is as essential as are economy and practicality in moral education. I do not refer merely to the period during which this war may continue, but ever long it may be.

"My regret is that when they have ceased to hear the voice of the cannon our military men must never fall into the convenient and mischievous habit of regulating their clothing and appurtenances by military standards. "I thank you heartily for your kind condolences on the deaths of my sons and I beg you to forgive my long display of military unskillfulness."

Fate of a Japanese Traitor.

Traitors among the Japanese officers are not treated pleasantly when their misconduct is discovered. Bennet Burleigh in his new book on Japan tells of an instance, says the Chicago News. Two Japanese traitors laden with men, stores and heavy siege artillery had been suddenly attacked by the Russian Vladivostok squadron. One was sunk, and the other escaped with difficulty. Who had given the information of the sailing of these ships? "The Japanese made search to find out who had blabbed and ultimately traced it to a high official in Tokyo, one holding sea rank and engaged in the admiralty. A Russian check for a large sum was traced into his hands. He was confronted with it and his receipt signature thereon. Then he was led into a secluded room, where a number of his fellow officers had gathered. They stripped him naked, spat upon him and kicked him to death."

Poverty in Russia.

So poor are the Russian peasants, says Dr. E. J. Dillon in an article in the Nineteenth Century, that even the roach and black beetle cannot find sustenance in their huts.

THE COLOR CURE.

Windows of Various Hues as Remedies For Many Diseases.

Dr. Boris Bruch of Kharkov, in south Russia, says a correspondent of the New York American, is attracting general attention by the extravagant pitch to which he is developing the so-called "color cure."

By immersing the patient in successive baths of colored lights he professes to be able to cure all diseases, from cancer and consumption to simple catarrhs.

Near Orenburg, on the verge of the west Asian steppes, he is building a magnificent sanitarium, specially designed for color treatment. The house, which is only one room deep, has all its windows, numbering over a hundred, facing south. The interior walls of the rooms are painted a pure white, while the windows are of different colors or mixtures of colors. With the colored sunlight streaming on them through these windows patients will recline on divans, drink coffee, smoke cigarettes and pray for speedy recovery.

The delicacy of the treatment professed by Bruch may be realized from the fact that there are five windows with different shades of green. The windows toward the extreme end of the house fade gradually from deep orange to pale yellow and pure transparency.

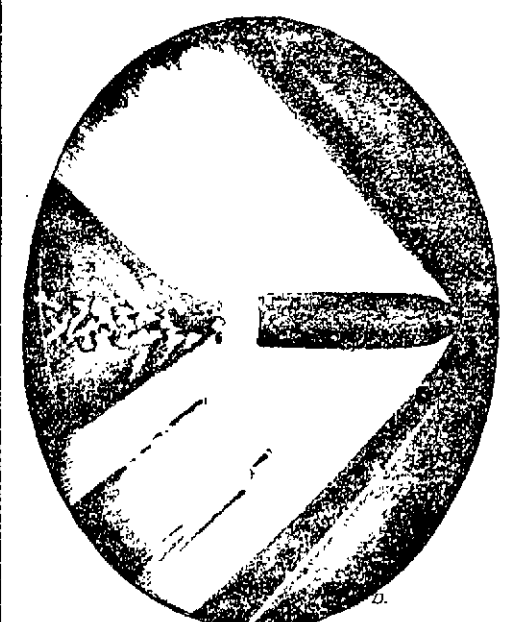
Bruch affirms that for the cure of cancer immersion in no less than nine shades of green light baths is required. The duration of stay in each bath must be calculated to a nicety, as certain colors are inclined to induce new complaints.

The Nijni Novgorod millionaire, M. Schukotin, underwent Dr. Bruch's treatment for kidney disease with such success that he has contributed 80,000 rubles toward the erection of the new sanitarium. The local doctors, however, denounce Bruch as a quack.

A WONDERFUL PHOTOGRAPH

Flying Bullet Caught by the Camera of a German Scientist.

The accompanying illustration is not a representation of a cigar, as one might think at first glance. It is a photograph of a bullet from a Maunlicher rifle traveling through the air at the rate of 1,750 feet a second. This remarkable photograph was taken by Professor Ludwig Mach of Prague by



MAUNLICHER BULLET IN FLIGHT.

the aid of an electric flash, the exposure being approximately one eight hundred thousandth of a second.

The picture shows how the bullet in its flight pushes the air aside as the prow of a fast moving ship displaces the water ahead of it. Behind the bullet are seen air waves like the waves in the wake of a vessel, while immediately about the projectile a vacuum is apparent.

Professor Mach's photograph is the first, it is said, ever taken of a flying bullet and demonstrates the wonderful superiority of the camera over the human eye as a medium of vision.

To Bombard the Angry Seas.

Shells filled with oil, intended to calm a stormy sea when fired into it, have been invented in France. The effect of a film of oil in reducing the size of waves is well known, but in the case of a moving vessel it is difficult to reach those in front, among which the ship's progress will soon bring it. At first ordinary explosive shells containing oil were tried, but these, besides being dangerous, did not distribute the oil evenly. At present wooden shells are used, which break when they strike the water, allowing the oil to run evenly over the surface. For night use the shells have an illuminating attachment. The results are said to be satisfactory.—Success.

Worm Bright as a Trolley Car.

Conductor Gleason of the Louisville and Nashville railroad recently captured a peculiar worm on Red Mountain and will send it to the Smithsonian institute to have it examined and classified. The worm is about two and a half inches long and of an oak color, no fur or hairs, but a shell-like back, there being eleven joints and at each joint a yellow streak across the back. On each side where the worm comes in contact with the ground are yellow dots—ten on each side. At night these streaks and dots are as bright as an electric light, and when crawling the strange worm does not look unlike a trolley car with many lights on the sides.

Cows With Nervous Prostration.

The Minnesota experiment station has discovered that the cow suffers from the characteristic disease of twentieth century civilization—nervous overstrain. She has temperance. She is overcivilized. "The high strung cow has no place in the dairy scheme. She should be eliminated," says Professor Haacker.

GOAT AS "LAMB CHOPS."

How the Festive Billy Is Transformed by Butchers.

Goat, says the department of agriculture in a bulletin recently issued, goat, common garden goat, supplies a considerable part of the "lamb" and "mutton" handled by the great packing houses and sold by the wholesalers and retailers all over the country.

An expert named Thompson, who conducted the goat investigation, reflects as follows in his report upon goat as a table delicacy, says a Washington dispatch to the Kansas City Star:

"It is generally agreed by those who speak from experience that the kids of all breeds of goats are a table delicacy. It is true that among the great masses of the people of this country there is a remarkable and well-grounded prejudice against anything bearing the name of goat.

"Within the environments of the larger cities are found many kids, and it is evident that only a few of them ever grow to maturity. What becomes of the rest? Butchers and meat dealers answer this question by saying that they are sold as lamb. No meat dealer has ever heard a complaint against the quality of such lamb.

"A considerable number of middle aged and old mongrel goats are purchased by the packing houses of the larger cities. They are purchased as goat, but are sold as mutton, and many of those who so strenuously condemn goat have eaten it a score of times.

Mr. Thompson adds that the elderly goat is not as good as good mutton, but that it is not any worse than bad mutton. He insists that the prejudice against it would disappear if the people would only make a test and eat goat as goat instead of as lamb. He is not very hopeful, however, of such a result. Mr. Thompson is George Fayette Thompson, editor of the bureau of animal industry. He started upon his goat report with the purpose of answering the numerous inquiries which have reached the bureau as to the possibility of creating a goat industry in the United States. It was while incidentally remarking upon the present size of the industry that he made the startling statements which confirm our morning lamb with goat chops.

WITHIN A FLOWERY FENCE.

Novel Features Planned For the Jamestown Exhibition in 1907.

Flower displays will be a feature of the Jamestown exhibition in 1907 on the shore of the Hampton Roads, between Norfolk and Port Monroe, says the Washington Post.

Over 5,000 small plants were gathered last winter for use on the grounds. There are now honeysuckle shrubs, then any other shrubs or vines. Nearly 125,000 honeysuckle plants were secured. Next in number come slips of periwinkle, and third are the trumpet vine plants. Recently the grounds were enclosed by a wire fence studded with decorative posts. This fence will be covered with flowers and verdure.

Twenty thousand rosebushes have been placed along the lines of wire, and trumpet vine and honeysuckle have been planted at intervals. Before the gates of the exposition open a thick mass of green, commingling with honeysuckle, flowers and red roses, will obscure all outside view.

It has been part of the decorative plan evolved by the board of design that native plants should be used as far as possible. Fifty thousand European private cuttings, such as are in use for hedges in England, will be used, as well as between 10,000 and 20,000 cuttings of mountain laurel and willow and miscellaneous collections from old Virginia gardens. Among the large shrubs will be hollies, red maples, locusts, flowering dogwood, apple and cherry trees, red cedar, paper mulberries and water oaks.

Several thousand willows are already in position. It has been the design to preserve the natural features of the grounds wherever possible. The portion of the water Virginia where the exhibition is to be held is known for the luxuriance with which plants and flowers grow.

Persistence of the Darker Races.

Thirty years ago it was common enough to see persons not uneducated who talked as though the darker races were dying out before the gin, gunpowder and disease disseminated by Europeans, says the National Review. Almost every one knows better now—knows that the Chinese, the Hindoo, the Arab, the negro, the chief colored races, in fact, increase and multiply wherever the white man restrains war, famine and pestilence. Even the American Indian between Texas and the Gran Chaco is in no hurry to be improved off the face of the new world. The education of the colored races and their equipment by European science are only beginning, yet the last decade has witnessed the defeat of two great European powers, one by chocolate-brown mountaineers, the other by tawny islanders.

Burial by Machinery.

The Armley burial board at Leeds, in England, is considering the desirability of adopting a singular labor saving device for interments, says the London Chronicle. The invention consists of an appliance for lowering the coffin into the grave, and it is claimed that there is nothing to offend the sensibilities of the mourners, the body being lowered slowly and reverently. When the coffin reaches its resting place the girths of the appliance release themselves automatically. The adoption of the invention, it is pointed out, will prevent the painful scenes that sometimes occur at funerals.

SPIRIT OF THE PIANO.

More Adapted to the Parlor Than to the Concert Hall.

The fact that the piano is descended from the spinet and the harpsichord is still a stumbling block to amateurs of music. The fact that in tone and resonance it has lately been enormously developed is also a stumbling block to those who write for it. The first class have entirely neglected the harpsichord, a perfect and fully evolved instrument, the spirit of which is also gathered different from that of the piano. The second class have been tempted by the dynamics of the piano to treat it too much like an orchestra and to forget that it is not only a solo instrument, but really a chamber instrument.

Its utterance, which Chopin understood so well, is really chamber music, and there is always something humble, table to me in the contemplation of a great artist distressing himself and his instrument in the attempt to fill a large concert room with exaggerated expressions of a delicate and intimate temperament. The effect is never entirely satisfactory, however, great the artist may be, for that note of intimacy which is surely the very essence and spirit of the piano cannot possibly be maintained in the presence of a large and miscellaneous audience.

When we consider among all our impressions of pianoforte music the moments that have given us memorable pleasure, we find that they took place in intimate assemblies where some one played and some one sang and where the atmosphere thrilled with just that amount of electric disturbance which we call sympathy, which is born with the meeting of friends and dies when they disperse.—National Review.

THE DEEP SEA DIVER.

His Calling About the Most Grievous of All Occupations.

Beyond all question, the calling of a deep sea diver employed in examining and clearing away sunken wrecks is the most grievous. Putting aside the fact that his life is in constant danger from the results of submarine currents or accident to his diving dress and apparatus, the sights that he is called upon to see, and to see, moreover, amid the most horrible surroundings, exceed in ghastliness even those which the hospital or the army surgeon is called upon to confront. No where else on land or sea are so many accumulated horrors to be found as in the hull of a ship which has sunk with crew and passengers.

The hideous condition in which the diver finds the victims of the wreck, some half decomposed by fish, some standing upright and floating to and fro with a ghastly parody of living motion, some still locked together as though yet in the last agony of the death struggle and some floating about the interior of a ship and kneeling and rubbing up against him with a hideous lip-lickness that is utterly intolerable. These are some of the horrible sights which deep sea divers have to work amid when they are employed on sunken wrecks. When, in all these, are added the awful gloom and the cold which the workman has to contend with, there will not be a man who much doubt that of all men he calls that of the deep sea diver is the most grievous.

Washing in Naples.

Washing in Naples is a very old thing, farmed or dish and generally on side of the house, and by the amount of water used one would judge it to be scarce. Instead of a hard broad stone is used, supported by one solid underneath and the edge of the tub. Water is cold, and the clothes are hung out to dry in every conceivable place. I saw some towels hung out of a window in the palace. No clothespins are used. When one can afford it rings are strung on to the line; other wise strings are tied to strings, to which a double piece of short string is tied; one corner of the article to be dried is slipped into this and never becomes loose.—Chicago Tribune.

A Curious Fruit.

A writer in the National Geographic Magazine tells of a tree growing in the Malay archipelago, the Andaman Islands and Ceylon, which produces a fruit used in fishing, with results of a remarkable character. The fruit is pounded up into paste and left in bags overnight, after which it is sunk at low tide in deep holes along the reefs. The fish soon begin to appear at the surface, some of them lifeless, others attempting to swim or faintly struggling with their ventral side uppermost. In this condition the natives have no difficulty in picking them out of the water with their hands.

The Short Eared Owl.

The natives of Alaska say that the short eared owl, which is rather stupid and has a peculiarly shaped head, was originally a little girl. For some reason she was turned into a bird with a very long bill, much like a curlew. Finding herself thus transformed, she started up in a wild, confused way and flew plump against the side of a house, compressing her bill and flattening her face.

A Time For All Things.

It is a maxim universally agreed upon that nothing must be done too late and, again, that everything must be done at its proper season, while there is a third precept which reminds us that opportunities lost can never be regained.—Pliny the Elder.

FOR SALE!

THE REMPS CEMENT BLOCK MACHINES

Paid, Feb. 11, 1905

A Good One. Made by The Remps & Gallmeyer Foundry Co.

60 N. Front St., Grand Rapids, Mich. Write us. It will pay you

CREME DE MENTHE

Bon Bons
Chocolates
Chocolate
Almonds

Just received a
Fresh Supply
of Lyon's Candies.

50c
and
60c
per pound

HAMMOCKS—GROQUET SETS.

Rider & Snyder,

Druggists, 12 E. Main St.

TRAVELERS' REGISTER.

B. & O. R. R. TIME TABLE.

Effective July 23, 1905.

STATION	7:00 A.M.	8:00 A.M.	9:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.	12:00 P.M.	1:00 P.M.	2:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.	5:00 P.M.	6:00 P.M.	7:00 P.M.	8:00 P.M.	9:00 P.M.
MASSILLON															
AKRON															
CLEVELAND															
MASSILLON															
AKRON															
CLEVELAND															

Change in Time of Trains on Pennsylvania Lines

East bound—No. 108, 2:21 a. m.; No. 108, 2:25 a. m.; No. 108, 2:31 a. m.; No. 108, 2:36 a. m.; No. 108, 2:41 a. m.; No. 108, 2:46 a. m.; No. 108, 2:51 a. m.; No. 108, 2:56 a. m.; No. 108, 3:01 a. m.; No. 108, 3:06 a. m.; No. 108, 3:11 a. m.; No. 108, 3:16 a. m.; No. 108, 3:21 a. m.; No. 108, 3:26 a. m.; No. 108, 3:31 a. m.; No. 108, 3:36 a. m.; No. 108, 3:41 a. m.; No. 108, 3:46 a. m.; No. 108, 3:51 a. m.; No. 108, 3:56 a. m.; No. 108, 4:01 a. m.; No. 108, 4:06 a. m.; No. 108, 4:11 a. m.; No. 108, 4:16 a. m.; No. 108, 4:21 a. m.; No. 108, 4:26 a. m.; No. 108, 4:31 a. m.; No. 108, 4:36 a. m.; No. 108, 4:41 a. m.; No. 108, 4:46 a. m.; No. 108, 4:51 a. m.; No. 108, 4:56 a. m.; No. 108, 5:01 a. m.; No. 108, 5:06 a. m.; No. 108, 5:11 a. m.; No. 108, 5:16 a. m.; No. 108, 5:21 a. m.; No. 108, 5:26 a. m.; No. 108, 5:31 a. m.; No. 108, 5:36 a. m.; No. 108, 5:41 a. m.; No. 108, 5:46 a. m.; No. 108, 5:51 a. m.; No. 108, 5:56 a. m.; No. 108, 6:01 a. m.; No. 108, 6:06 a. m.; No. 108, 6:11 a. m.; No. 108, 6:16 a. m.; 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No. 108, 10:16 a. m.; No. 108, 10:21 a. m.; No. 108, 10:26 a. m.; No. 108, 10:31 a. m.; No. 108, 10:

LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE.

Special Services by United Brethren Sunday.

THE SERVICES UNDER A TENT.

The Rev. D. W. Sprinkle Delivered the Address of the Day—
The Rev. J. M. Poulton, Formerly of Massillon, Gave a History of the Local Church.

The cornerstone of the new United Brethren church was laid with appropriate ceremony Sunday afternoon. Services during the day were in keeping with the one theme. At the morning service a special donation was asked to be used in the building fund and the response to the appeal was liberal.

The afternoon service was attended by an audience that filled the large tent, under which the exercises were held. The choir sang an anthem, which was followed by prayer by the Rev. D. W. Sprinkle, of Akron. The Rev. R. Bigger, pastor of the Presbyterian church of Massillon, read a scripture lesson. This was followed by a prayer by the Rev. M. F. Fritz, of Beach City. The choir sang an anthem and the Rev. Mr. Sprinkle delivered the cornerstone laying address. Mr. Sprinkle is one of the ablest speakers in the United Brethren church. He spoke eloquently upon the theme, "The Building of the Holy Temple at Jerusalem." The manner in which the temple was constructed, without undue excitement, was compared to the life of an average man. The home life, the quiet life in all phases was dwelt upon. At the conclusion of the address the Rev. J. M. Poulton, of Navarre, was called upon to give a history of the church in Massillon.

The Rev. Mr. Poulton spoke at some length upon the history of the congregation represented in the body that is now building the new church and contrasted the accomplishments of the church within the past year to the work of former years. He was pastor for several years of the Massillon church and knew the struggles endured. He closed by asking the congregation to cling close together in their present endeavors.

The cornerstone was ready to place in position and upon the close of the address the Rev. James Jones, pastor of the church, said that a New Testament, a list of the names of those connected with the building of the church, many matters of interest to the congregation and newspapers were placed within the sealed box.

The Rev. Mr. Sprinkle offered prayer and blessed the stone just as it was swung into its resting place. The only mark to distinguish this stone from others is the inscription "1905."

The Rev. Mr. Recard, of Canton, pronounced the benediction, after the choir had sung an anthem. An evening service was held in which the events of the day were the leading themes.

LATE BLIGHT.

A Warning to Potato Growers from Experiment Station.

The Wooster experiment station sends out the following bulletin:

The late blight fungus, phytophthora, has already appeared this year at Wooster upon several areas. It does not occur every year in Ohio and even in the northeastern part of the state the occurrence of this fungus is so irregular that the practice of regular spraying for it has not become fixed. The phytophthora prevailed to a certain extent in 1903 and was much more widespread in 1904, appearing in the vicinity of Wooster about August 15th of that year. These conditions of previous occurrence, combined with the season, have prepared for an early reappearance of this late blight fungus the present year, and the fungus was collected by the assistant pathologist in gardens near the station July 25, 1905. A widespread and destructive outbreak of this disease may yet occur in the state the present season with the fungus so early prevalent. While most is to be feared if the weather is moist, the danger may be considerable where fungicides are not used upon the potato plants. In like manner the danger of rotting of the tubers is involved. Potato growers are warned of the conditions, that spraying may be practiced by them; applications of standard Bordeaux mixture at intervals of two weeks are effective when the vines are well covered. This spray is made from four pounds of dissolved copper sulfate (blue vitrol) and four to five pounds of lime, in fifty gallons of water, according to the directions of the Station Spray Calendar Bulletin, No. 147.

The station botanist will be pleased to respond to inquiries, accompanied by specimens, to locate the blight; also in respect to the features not made clear in the station bulletins.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

A New Trial Granted in Shufelt vs. Merw n Case.

Canton, July 31.—On motion of the defendant, Judge Ambler set aside a verdict of \$900 and granted a new trial in the case of Edward M. Shufelt against Joseph K. Merwin, administrator of the estate of Anna E. Shufelt, the deceased wife of plaintiff. The suit was brought for the collection of \$2,500. Attorneys Sterling & Braucher and W. S. Spidle of Massillon, represented the plaintiff and Attorneys Hemperly & Howells, of Massillon, the defendant.

Two contracts for the erection of new concrete and steel bridges, one in Osnaburg township, near the farm of Josiah Myers, and the other near the place of Frank Shufelt, in Lake township, were awarded to the Canton Bridge Company Monday morning by the county commissioners. The first will cost \$819 and the second \$672.80. Resolutions were passed for the repair of two bridges in Bethlehem township, one on the Smoketown road and one located a mile east of Navarre. The contracts will be let later.

HEART FAILED HIM AT TABLE.

Sudden Death of James Johnston Sunday Evening.

A PROMINENT SALOONKEEPER.

The Deceased Had Been Ill for Two Weeks and His Condition was Not Thought Serious—A Member of K. of P. Lodge and Massillon Band.

James Johnston, 45 years of age, living at 35 Canal street, died suddenly at 5 o'clock Sunday evening while sitting at the supper table with his family, heart disease being the cause of his death. The death summons came as suddenly as it was unexpected. Mr. Johnston had been ill for two weeks, but his condition was not considered at all serious by his physician and not the slightest notice of approaching death had been given to his family, the members of which were seated with him around the table.

The deceased was an old resident of this city, having been engaged in the saloon business in Clay street as a member of the firm of Wooley & Johnston. He was well and popularly known and among his intimate friends was called "Packer." He was a member of the Stark lodge K. of P., and a member of the Massillon band, in which organization he played one of the bass horns. Both of these organizations will attend the funeral in a body, the band accompanying the body to the home of the parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Johnston, at North Lawrence, this afternoon. The funeral will be held Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the residence of the parents in North Lawrence. Interment will be made in the Newman Creek cemetery.

According to a statement of a member of Mr. Wooley's family, Mr. Johnston had just finished his supper and had turned to Wooley's infant daughter to joke with her. He made several joking remarks and then without warning gave a few gasps and fell back in his chair unconscious. His wife and sister, Mrs. James Wooley, immediately held him up and applied restoratives, in the meantime sending for a physician. Death came almost immediately. A fatty pressure on the heart caused the smothering which resulted in death, according to the statement of the attending physician.

KILLED AT NAVARRE.

Anthony Pecci, an Italian, aged about 32 years, employed by the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company at Navarre as track walker and switch light tender, was run over by a yard engine near the freight house at 1:45 Monday afternoon, receiving injuries from the effects of which he died at 2 o'clock. One hand was entirely cut off and his head was crushed. Pecci was riding on a caboose attached to the engine. He tried to jump from the caboose to the engine, slipped and fell and was caught under the wheels. He was a single man and lived at Navarre.

Soldiers' Reunion.

The nineteenth annual reunion of Abraham Lincoln's First Call Troops will be held at Akron, O., on Wednesday and Thursday, August 30 and 31, 1905. Reception and campfire on Wednesday evening. Business meeting and a visit in the parks on Thursday. All survivors are cordially invited to attend this reunion. The local committee is perfecting arrangements for an enjoyable event.

THE PROGRAMME FOR LABOR DAY

Several Sporting Contests Have Been Arranged.

PRIZES FOR ALL THE WINNERS.

The Hon. Frank S. Monnett, of Columbus, Will Speak at McClymond's Park in the Afternoon—The Annual Parade Will Occur in the Morning.

At a meeting Sunday morning of the Labor day picnic committee reports were given showing that progress is being made in all lines. The amusement committee reported that the privilege for a merry-go-round had been granted and that members of the Trades and Labor Assembly had been given other privileges. The events of the day will consist of a parade in the morning with a number of races in South Erie street, and a picnic during the day at McClymonds park, east of the city, where in the afternoon the Hon. Frank S. Monnett, of Columbus will give an address and several athletic contests will be held.

The programme of sports, as prepared by Alexander Griffith, chairman of the committee on sports, is as follows:

Wheelbarrow race—First prize, one quart of brandy, donated by William Wagner; second prize, one box cigars, donated by William Clementz.

One hundred yard dash for boys—First prize, a gold watch chain, donated by C. C. Miller; second prize, a fishing rod, donated by Hemperly Hardware Company.

These two contests will be held in the morning in South Erie street.

The following programme is to be carried out at the park:

Fat men's race—First prize, a \$3 hat, donated by Charles L. Frantz; second prize, one box of cigars, donated by Ed M. Ertle.

Ladies' potato race—First prize, a diamond set ring, donated by C. J. Duncan; second prize, a skirt, donated by the Diehlenn Co.

Bun eating contest—First prize, a sack of flour, donated by the West Side Milling Company; second prize, a pair of shoes, donated by Morris Brothers.

One hundred yard dash for men—First prize, one ton of coal, donated by F. W. Siffert; second prize, one quart of whisky, donated by C. Schott.

Tug of war, between west side and east side teams, not more than ten men to a team—First prize, one-half barrel of beer, donated by John C. Clark; second prize, one box cigars, donated by Peter Smith.

Three legged race—First prize, one sack of flour, donated by West Side Milling Company; second prize, one quart of whisky, donated by Wilhelm Brothers.

Quoit match—First prize, \$3 shirt, donated by Moke & Reed; second prize, one box of cigars, donated by William H. Myers.

Standing high jump—First prize, a pair of \$3 shoes, donated by Edward Zintmaster; second prize, one sack of flour, donated by the West Side Milling Company.

Fifty yard race, for girls under 15 years of age—First prize, a \$3 parasol, donated by the Ideal Company; second prize, two bottles of toilet water, donated by Henry Holzbach.

Boys' sack race—First prize, one box of cigars, donated by James Wooley; second prize one-half sack of flour, donated by West Side Milling Company.

One hundred yard race, for men over 50 years of age—First prize, one year's subscription to The Independent, donated by The Independent Company; second prize, one-half ton of coal, donated by E. P. Edgar.

Married women's race—First prize, a picture, "Telephone to Papa," valued at \$4, donated by G. L. & C. D. Hackett; second prize, one sack of flour, donated by the West Side Milling Company.

The committee has received donations above the list named above, and will doubtless add other contests to those named.

WHOLESALE ARRESTS.

Chicago's New Police Chief Makes War on Thieves.

Chicago, July 31.—During the four days that John M. Collins has been head of the police department more than five hundred thieves of both sexes have been arrested and are now behind the bars.

Gambling houses and other resorts, which heretofore have been protected, have been raided and closed. More than two hundred arrests were made this morning in the Twenty-second street district. The order has gone forth that any woman without an escort seen drinking in any saloon or rooms adjoining a saloon will be arrested.

H. L. MURPHY ASSIGNS.

E. G. Willison Has Been Named as Assignee.

Henry L. Murphy, a grocer conducting a store at 78 South Erie street, made an assignment Monday, naming Attorney E. G. Willison as assignee. Mr. Willison said Monday afternoon that as yet the amounts of the assets and liabilities could not be given.

CHATAUQUA AT CRYSTAL SPRING

To be Held in the Tabernacle August 20-27.

MANY PROMINENT SPEAKERS.

There Will be Concerts, Illustrated Lectures, Addresses, Sermons, a Sunday School Convention and Other Entertaining and Instructive Features.

The Rev. W. S. Adams, of Crystal Springs, and the Rev. S. Ezra Neikirk, of Wooster, have completed plans for holding an eight day Chatauqua meeting in the Tabernacle, three and one-half miles west of Massillon, August 20 to 27, inclusive. The aim of the backers of the project is to give a week's entertainment, consisting of lectures, addresses, musical selections of merit and other interesting features.

This will be the first Chatauqua to be held in the Tabernacle and one of the first to be held in this part of Ohio. Wherever such programmes have been carried out in the past hundreds of persons have availed themselves of the benefits to be obtained. Many have taken tents and camped on the grounds for the week. This may be done at the Crystal Springs Chatauqua. There are ample grounds for camping parties. There will be an excellent lunch stand in connection and a dining restaurant.

The committee has arranged for several programmes each day and the list has been made to give as much diversity of thought as is possible. The price of admission to all of the programmes will be seventy-five cents. Single admission will be ten cents except Sundays, when fifteen cents will be charged. The following programme has been prepared:

Saturday, Aug. 19.—7 p. m., full rehearsal of choir and orchestra.

Sunday, Aug. 20.—9 a. m., Sunday school; 10 a. m., opening sermon; 2 p. m., lecture, R. Foster Stone, of Indianapolis; 8 p. m., lecture by Dr. Stone.

Monday, Aug. 21.—10 a. m., bible study; 2 p. m., lecture, R. Foster Stone.

Tuesday, Aug. 22.—10 a. m., bible study; 2 p. m., lecture, the Hon. Horace Ankeney, dairy and food commissioner of Ohio; 8 p. m., lecture, Dr. Scott L. Hensley, subject, "The Follow On Top."

Wednesday, Aug. 23.—10 a. m., bible study; 2 p. m., opening of Sunday school convention; 8 p. m., concert by the Lyric Quartette and reader.

Thursday, Aug. 24.—9 a. m., second session Sunday school convention; address by Dr. Joseph Clark of Columbus; 2 p. m., third session Sunday school convention; 8 p. m., lecture by Dr. Joseph Clark, secretary of the Ohio State Sunday School Association, "Timothy Standby"; 8 p. m., lecture, Dr. D. W. Sprinkle, "Anderssonville."

Friday, Aug. 25.—10 a. m., bible study; 2 p. m., choir rehearsal for concert; 8 p. m., concert, choruses, solos, instrumental, etc.

Saturday, Aug. 26.—10 a. m., bible study; all day picnic, the Stanwood band in attendance; 8 p. m., lecture on the Russian-Japanese war, by Prof. Kokichi Morimoto, the Japanese traveller, writer and lecturer, illustrated with beautiful colored slides and moving pictures; a powerful stereopticon, Edison "1901" projectoscope, will be used.

Sunday, Aug. 27.—9 a. m., Sunday school; 10 a. m., sermon the Rev. J. M. Recard; 11 a. m., Reformed Union; 2 p. m., sacred concert; 8 p. m., lecture, "The Annals Club," the Rev. S. Ezra Neikirk, of Wooster; 8 p. m., lecture, Kokichi Morimoto, Japanese Customs.

NEARBY TOWNS

JUSTUS.

Justus, July 31.—The marriage of Miss Minnie L. Warstler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George T. Warstler, and Mr. Ernest H. Hall, of Justus, took place at noon on Sunday at the home of the bride's parents, the Rev. J. M. Poulton officiating. Sixty-five guests were present from Justus, Massillon, Canton, Strasburg, Canal Fulton and Navarre. Miss Effie Wyant was the bridesmaid, Harry G. McFarren best man. The ceremony was performed on the east porch of the Warstler residence beneath an arch of flowers and ferns. Miss Hazel Fisher, of Navarre, played the wedding march. After the ceremony the guests sat down to a handsomely appointed wedding breakfast.

Many handsome presents were received by the bride and groom. Mr. and Mrs. Hall will make their home at the Warstler residence until fall.

Excursion fares to Detroit via Pennsylvania Lines.

August 14th and 15th, excursion tickets to Detroit, account Imperial Palace, Dramatic Order Knights of Khorassan, will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines from all ticket stations. For full information regarding fares, time of trains, routes, etc., apply to Local Ticket Agents of those lines.

Read the "want" columns daily

GALLANTRY AT BATTLE OF MUKDEN

Officer's Account of a Japanese Victory.

NO ONE WAS EXPECTED TO LIVE

Colonel In Command Told His Men to Leave Their Bones on the Field. Last Words Were Banzai—How the Men Remembered Their Orders. Japanese Sympathy For a Wounded Russian Boy.

The following poem, entitled "Sacramentum Supremum," written by Henry Newbolt, the author of "Admirals All," appeared recently in the London Times:

Ye that with me have fought and failed and fought
To the last desperate trench of battle's crest,
Not yet to sleep, not yet; our work is naught;
On that last trench the fate of all may rest.

Draw near, my friends, and let your blood be high;
Great hearts are glad when it is time to die.
Life is no life to him that dares not die,
And death no death to him that dares to live.

Draw near together; none be last or first;
We are no longer names, but one desire;
With the same burning of the soul we thirst;
And the same wine tonight shall quench our fire.

Drink to our fathers who beget us men,
To the blood of our fathers, and to the blood of our
To the land of our fathers, and to the land of our fathers,
To the land of our fathers, and to the land of our fathers.

Mr. Newbolt's poem was inspired by an account of the battle of Mukden written by a Japanese officer to his brother, who is now in England. The writer is Lieutenant Tokutaro Oshio, who has received two "kanjos" for gallantry. A translation of the letter, which was published in the London Times, is in part as follows:

"From Feb. 24 to 28 we were at Fankow, and on March 1 were placed under the orders of General Tachimi, and then marched to Dodaishi, thence to Zennengyoko. Here, as usual, the Russians held a position of great natural strength, supplemented with every device known to the modern military engineers—and the Russian engineers are splendid—barbed wire entanglement, abatis, pits, all complete, and all that could be seen were the muzzles of pipes out of the solid masonry of the walls.

"We advanced very slowly, step by step, through the shower of bullets, rifles and Maxims making a continuous sound like the singing of a thousand thrushes. Now a man on my right goes down, now one on my left, then a fellow is blown to pieces before one's eyes, his flesh is scattered and some of it comes upon one's face. Voice of an officer encouraging some wounded men, or orders given in a hoarse undertone, or a banzai for our emperor, the last breath of a dying man—all these blended together in the din of battle rush through one's ears until one might think it all a nightmare but for the evidence of one's eyes.

"After the day's exertion the place remained in the enemy's hands. We had our colonel wounded and many others placed hors de combat. Then when these things were known to the men their determination and fierce indignation reached the highest pitch. They said that they would not leave the field of battle dead or alive or go into hospital until the colors of the regiment floated above the Russian works. In the night the colonel called together the officers and said, 'We must take the position at all costs or we fall in our duty to the comrades of other sections. If unsuccessful, there is only one thing for us to do—die. Gentlemen, we will attack the enemy now, and I ask you to leave your bones on this field of battle with me.'

"We in one breath called out: 'Banzai! Let us do or die.' Orders were given out at once: 'Any one firing without orders shall be court-martialed.' 'Use your bayonet.' Officers will look for the enemy's leaders. 'Do not expect to return alive,' and so on, and so on. At 2 a. m. the attack began. At 300 meters we stopped and made the final dispositions, then approached within 100 meters of the Russian lines.

The enemy poured shot and shell from every available rifle and Maxim and light field gun. Though the distance was great and the night was dark, at this point the enemy's fire began to tell terribly.

"A man turned over, letting go one hand from his rifle, so I kicked him gently on the shoulder to see if he had fallen asleep—he was dead. I heard a gnashing of teeth behind me—a poor fellow was discharging blood from his mouth. Yet not a sound, not a cry of pain, not even a muttered moan. They remembered their orders. Reaching a point where we were just able to see the abatis, we charged with an earth-shaking hurrah and we rushed it. We—some few dozen of us—entered the defense from the enemy's right flank. Here there were no entanglements or abatis.

"I jumped over the trench and over the breastworks into the interior. A few of the enemy's lookout men were there, but I threw them down into a ditch with my hands. I had not had my sword drawn yet. It was like the affair at Heikonta, when our Major Machino was killed. The enemy, like us, then concentrated all his available force upon the defense of the front. The only difference lay in that we 230 were forced to engage Mischenko's full cavalry brigade—but here the Rus-

sians were outflanked by a force considerably inferior to their own.

"I was just turning round a corner of a heap of kaoliang stalks, shouting 'Come on, fellows, come on!' when some one ran straight into me, almost throwing me into the stack. He is a six footer, so he is no Japanese. I give him a straight cut with the flat of my sword and call upon him to disarm; then tell him to hide himself till the fight is over and then come out and surrender. Well, he did it. Already I could make out such Japanese words from the direction of the front as 'Banzai! Banzai! You, Russki, surrender, surrender, or you look out!' As the overwhelming number of frightened Russians began to stream toward the spot where we few were lying in wait we had no choice but to wield our cold steel as best we could.

"After this it was all single combats, a savage warfare. You crouch on the ground, and as a Russian approaches you swiftly dispatch him, and, throwing yourself down upon the ground again, wait for another to come on. 'Yamada, Yamada, Oka, Oka, now be careful!' 'Don't confound friend with foe!' 'There they come; there they come! Steady, steady! Banzai! Banzai!' In half an hour it was all over, though it appeared half a lifetime.

"As the enemy retreated in disorder across the open without arms, without boots, volley after volley was given at the order. I find that most of those who are hit generally receive their wound when rising to charge or in the act of crossing a trench or getting over a breastwork in fact, just in the act of changing from one attitude to another. What is needed to save the men is that they should be trained to perform such an act in as short a space of time as possible. Still, life or death is no business of ours. If one is to be hit, one will be, were one to hide behind a mountain. Fate decides that.

"What an ugly goddess is the goddess of war! Among the wounded Russians upon the field was a boy of barely sixteen or seventeen, a drummer boy, shot through both legs. He held a rosary in his hand, praying. Poor wretch, the pity of it! Pointing to the red cross upon the arm of a bearer, I called out in Chinese, 'Surgeon, my brave little fellow.' No answer. Then, in Russian, 'Doctor,' and told him he was safe. This in German. 'That was about my stock of languages. He was a Pole, I believe, as he spoke German. He was so thirsty that my bottle was not enough for him, so another half of the bearer's bottle was given to him, too, and he had some biscuits. I had a strong yearning to ask him about his home, but no, he is weak, and his spirit must be kept up. 'Your wound is nothing. The Japanese hospital attendants will be here soon and take you away, and soon you will be able to go home to your parents.' Covering him up with blankets and coats taken from the Russian dead, I was just walking away when he cried out after me: 'A moment, officer; a moment. Kind officer, I have something to give you—this book.' It was given to me by my father when I was leaving home for the front. I have nothing more valuable to offer you, sir. It is the most precious thing I possess! And he kissed my hand repeatedly, crying bitterly.

"I accepted the book, and without a word turned away to find another sufferer. I would not have broken down for a colonel before those bearers and my own men.

"The book was entitled 'Himmels-brot; oder, Ein Gebetbuch für Jugend' (Heaven's Bread, or, A Prayerbook For the Young).

A LEPER'S IMMUNITY.

He Is Accused of Theft and Cannot Be Punished Accordingly.

A case probably without a precedent in legal history has been brought to the attention of the United States district attorney for the district of Hawaii, says the San Francisco Chronicle. The postmaster at the leper settlement on the island of Hawaii has been accused of stealing a package addressed to one of the lepers at the settlement. The evidence is said to be absolutely complete as to the guilt of the accused, but the question is how to try him or carry out the judgment of the court if he should be convicted.

The postmaster is a leper. Even if a special session of the United States district court should be held at the settlement to try him and he should be convicted and sentenced to imprisonment it is not known how the sentence could be carried out. There is no prison in the leper settlement where he could be confined, and it is doubtful if as a leper he would be received at any other prison in the world. By force of circumstances it is believed he will have to be let alone, so far as criminal prosecution is concerned.

Swimming Pool on a Ship.

Mr. Faguet, the new general agent of the French line, arrived at New York recently on the Lorraine. The new liner, the Provence, now building in France, will be a wonderful ship, according to the agent. Among other novelties she will have a large swimming pool on the main deck. Into this pool salt water will be pumped fresh each morning, and cabin passengers will be able to take a swim at any time during the day or night. The Provence will be larger than either the Lorraine or the Savole and will have a speed of nearly twenty-two knots an hour.

Midsummer.

Teeming, insistent insect life. Rhythmic, ceaseless, rank and rife. But the spirit of summer finds its word Where the tiger lilies are drowsily stirred By the hum and the hum of the humming bird.

In the heart of an August noon. —Elizabeth Woodbridge in Outlook For August.

SEES NATIONAL CRISIS

New Baptism In Civic Honesty Needed, Says A. B. Cummins.

POINTS OUT PERIL IN HUGE TRUSTS

Governor of Iowa Declares Americans Have a Better Chance Than Any Other Nation, but if Neglected Dismal Defeat Awaits Them—Why He Opposes Government Ownership of Railways.

"We need in this hour more than ever before a new baptism in civic righteousness, in public honesty, in the patriotism of peace, in the courage to say what we believe to be true and to do what we believe to be right. We have become altogether too tender to the wrongdoer, too indulgent to the man who fails to use his public trust for the public good. We will be unsuccessful in preserving the high standards of upright, impartial and just government unless the voters are strong in virtue and active in fulfilling the duties of citizenship. We have a better chance than any other people on earth, but it is a chance which if neglected will consign us to a more dismal defeat than any other nation can suffer."

The warning to the American people was uttered by Governor A. B. Cummins in an address before a large audience at the Chautauqua in Iowa Falls, Ia., the other afternoon. His subject was "The Reign of the Common People," and he based his talk on the recent revelations in the financial and railway worlds. He prefaced his address with an outline of the history of the common people from the earliest times to the present, says an Iowa Falls special dispatch to the Chicago Record Herald.

Turning to the combinations of man and machine, he said:

"They want duties on imports so high that, having stifled competition, they can sell at home at their own prices, even though they sell profitably abroad for much less. Having either bought their rivals or overcome them by unfair practices, they want to be let alone, and every effort for fair regulation, every demand for square dealing, is met by a combination of wealth and influence against which only the most resolute integrity can stand with out terror and dismay."

"I do not accuse them individually of dishonesty, but the system reeks with falsehood, trickery and corruption. It seems like a paradox, but it may be true that in the vastness of their operations the profits of dishonest flow clean and pure into the pockets of their saintly leaders, but if so (I am not here to ask whether their money is tainted beyond sanctification) then let them pour their fortunes into the channels of atonement and leave the government to the common people."

"I wish to impress upon you the fact that these associations of transportation, finance, commerce and industry have good and valid reasons for their presence in politics, so that you may see that they intend to run the government if they can, in order that you may understand that the reign of the common people is in danger. I hope that you will resolve that this peril may be averted and that the common people shall make and enforce the laws of the republic."

"It is not my object at this time to discuss with you the changes that ought to be made in the laws that affect these corporations, but rather to discuss with you the more vital question which lies at the threshold of government. I propose the inquiry: Is there anything that can be done that has not been done to make it more certain that the common people will continue to reign—that is, to determine from time to time what laws should be enacted and the kind of men who shall interpret and enforce them?"

With regard to the railroads Governor Cummins said:

"We have 210,000 miles of main track

railway capitalized at nearly \$11,000,000. It cannot be managed except by corporations unless it is assumed by government, and I for one have no hesitation in saying that the day of government ownership ought not to dawn until the virtue and strength of the American people are exhausted in the attempt to regulate the railways that their service will be without discrimination and their compensation limited to a reasonable reward. The railways are large, but the centralizing tendencies of the past quarter of a century have been so overwhelming that they are dominated by divisions and, except upon rare occasions, competition has been substantially eliminated from the affairs of transportation."

In closing the speaker appealed to his hearers to support the state primary election law and condemn uncompromisingly the use of railroad passes by city, county, state and national officials.

Odd Cargo For Schooner.
A queerly assorted cargo is being loaded at Boston on the schooner Henry J. Smith for a trading voyage to west Africa, says a Boston dispatch to the New York Tribune. It includes phonographs and records, sewing machines, a portable stove, kerosene, oil, bottled and barreled beer, beads, jewelry, tiaware, ice cream freezers, ice machines, stoves, hand-me-down suits, corsets and other odds and ends.

Theater Cure For Lunacy.
A theater for lunatics has been built at the Sainte Anne asylum in Paris. The actors are professionals, nurses, and in some cases patients. The doctors thoroughly believe in the "theater cure."

PREFER SEPARATE STATE.

Indians Want Their Territory Admitted Independent of Oklahoma.

Advocates of separate statehood or the admission of Oklahoma and Indian territories into the Union as separate political divisions apparently have concentrated their efforts upon making a success of the constitutional convention to be called in Muskogee Aug. 21, says the Chicago Chronicle.

Separate statehood has lost the majority of its adherents since the unanimous action of the Oklahoma City convention and the aim of those who formerly favored it now seems to be to frame a constitution for Indian Territory and "let Oklahoma come in under it if she wants to."

Chief Porter of the Creeks, in speaking of the position of the Indians in statehood matters, said:

"We prefer a separate state from Oklahoma. I am satisfied that 90 per cent of the people of Indian Territory feel the same way. Whether we get separate statehood or not, this constitution will be a good thing. If we are forced to joint statehood with Oklahoma we will form a constitution and let Oklahoma come in under it."

Indian pride and a desire among the prominent members of the five civilized tribes to refute the belief that the Indians are in reality opposed to any sort of statehood are believed to be responsible for the great interest displayed in the coming constitutional convention.

The framing of a comprehensive constitution for presentation to congress by a gathering in which the Indians will take part, it is believed, will tend to change the opinion at Washington that the Indians are not yet ready for statehood and are not in a sufficiently civilized condition to be sent into the world without the shelter of the government wing. Chief Porter has voiced this sentiment, as have all the other chiefs of the Indian tribes.

BUMPS TO CHECK AUTOS.

Chicago Suburb's Novel Scheme to Make Chauffeurs Obey the Law.

The problem of regulating the speed of automobiles has been solved by Glencoe, a suburb of Chicago. It is simple. Just make the fast going machines "bump the bumps," and there you are, says a Chicago dispatch. Glencoe does not put it in any such

crude way. It is simply going to "improve" Sheridan road, but this "improvement" is to consist of a six inch bump at every crossing, and the motorist who attempts to "take the jump" at high speed will be punished, the Glencoe village board believes, more than by any fine which could be imposed.

Work on the bumps was begun a few days ago. They will be made of brick and will be six inches high at the highest point. On each side will be a sharp slope that will make it easy for the cars to get over, provided they are running at a moderate speed, but which will have a tendency to shoot the occupant some feet into the air if taken at high speed.

FUND TO FEED TRAMPS.

Square Meal and a Hot Bath Free In Kalamazoo, Mich.

The will of Mrs. Almira Kramer of Kalamazoo, Mich., was read recently in the presence of the heirs, who were astonished by a trust fund of \$10,000 to be used to feed tramps, says a Kalamazoo dispatch.

Senator Burrows, who is named as trustee, will have direct charge of the money. All applications must be made by tramps at the police department, where each tramp will be presented with a ticket entitling him to a square meal at a restaurant. If the tramp wishes he may have a hot bath.

Senator Burrows drew up the will for the woman, who was eighty-nine years of age when she died. The heirs will not contest, as the residue of the property amounts to \$105,000.

The Growth of English.

The English language is growing. The Egypt correspondent of the Osage (Mo.) News writes: "Jeff Smith isn't exactly on the sick list, but he's punying some."

The Kaiser and the Czar.

What matters if all Russia's ships repose beneath the sea.

Or if a army flees before the jovial Japanese?

The double headed eagle soon will chortle "Victory!"

For the czar is getting pointers from the Kaiser.

What though the revolutionists most foully revile?

And clamor round the palace doors for more grand dukes to shoot?

They soon will be quite pacified and clapped in jail to boot.

For the czar is getting lessons from the Kaiser.

Her seamen may rise up and shoot their officers and skip

Across the rocking ocean with a beetling battleship.

But they will all throw up their hands and not so much as yip

When the czar imbibes the methods of the Kaiser.

Although the throne is balanced on a very slender thread

And threatens to tip off the czar and land him on his head.

He'll keep his seat if he digests the wisdom he is fed

From the large and lasting ladder of the Kaiser.

He'll be advised to keep right on and fight the Japanese

And build more ships in place of those that sank beneath the sea

And rule his restless subjects with a hard severity.

Which but follows the example of the Kaiser.

And when he's taken this advice and by his wise commands

Upon a hard and barren rock his much loved country lands.

He'll find a friend in readiness to take it off his hands.

A well disposed, unselfish friend—the Kaiser.

—James Montague in New York Journal.

Fixed.

Jobley—I hear that young Munniman is in financial difficulties. I thought his uncle left him a fixed income. Dobleby—He did, but it's fixed so that Munniman can get only a little of it at a time.

Shed Your Cares.

Form a habit of throwing off before going to bed at night all the cares and anxieties of the day—everything which can possibly cause mental wear and tear or deprive you of rest.

It requires much less philosophy to like things as they come than to part with them as they go.—Chicago News.

Noted Dead In Trinity Churchyard.
Alexander Hamilton is buried in Trinity churchyard, at the head of Wall street, New York, and the grave is marked by a conspicuous white marble monument near the Rector street station of the elevated road. His wife, who lived until 1854, fifty years after his death in the duel with Burr, is buried beside him. Albert Gallatin, who succeeded Hamilton as secretary of the treasury, lies only a few feet away, and near by is also the grave of Robert Fulton, inventor of the steamboat. Another famous occupant of Trinity churchyard, whose monument is near the Broadway gate, is Captain James Lawrence of the United States navy, commander of the frigate Chesapeake, who fell in battle with the British ship Shannon June 1, 1813. In the thirty-second year of his age. As he fell upon the deck he cried to his subordinates, "Don't give up the ship!"

A Losing Dream.

"I made a nice idiot of myself the other morning," said the commuter, who is paying trolley in a savings bank. "My wife was afraid I'd miss my train, and she got me by the shoulder and shook me, telling me that it was time to get up. I got about half awake, and, somehow, I thought I was at my window in the bank with a long line of women awaiting their turn. The one at the window was handing me a check, and, from force of habit, I said: 'How much money do you want?'"

"You know, most women who present checks want to draw some and deposit the rest. Well, what do you think the wife did? Quick as a flash came her answer to my dumb question: 'Five dollars will do.'"

"She said, 'I hope I won't dream any more.'"—New York Post.

An Eccentric Painter.

William Willard, well known as the painter of Massachusetts governors, was very eccentric in his ways. His special aversion was the attempted purchase of his many old relics of furniture by people of wealth. A New York woman visiting in the vicinity of Sturbridge, hearing that the old artist possessed a beautiful colonial mirror and a rare clock, tried to buy them.

Mr. Willard seemed to readily agree to the sale, but when asked when it would be convenient to have them packed replied, "Not until after the funeral."

"Whose funeral?" asked the visitor. "Mine," replied Mr. Willard, with a chuckle.

An Early Railroad.

An old inventory of the Mohawk and Hudson railroad, now a part of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad, dated Jan. 1, 1833, gives the following as the total rolling stock of the road at that time: Three locomotives (the John Bull, the De Witt Clinton and the Experiment), three carriages, accommodating twelve passengers each; nine, accommodating nine each; two, accommodating six each, and three, accommodating eighteen each, a total capacity of 183.—Four Track News.

The Change of a Letter.

"Business men should be careful," writes a correspondent of a London newspaper, "to read their typewritten correspondence before committing it to the post. I have received a typewritten letter from a gentleman of German extraction who informs me that he is a 'wholesale tobaccoist and cigar importer.'"

Diplomacy.

"What did papa say?" "He showed me the door." "And what did you say?" "I said it was certainly a very handsome door, but not what I had come to talk about. That made him laugh, and a minute later you were mine."

London's Intensity.

London is the most intense of all cities. New York is noisier; there is more rattle in Paris; in London alone you have that subdued roar, that indescribable murmur which suggests an irresistible volume of life that is deep as well as strong.—Christian.

Piles
In order to prove to you that Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for any form of itching, bleeding, or protruding piles, the manufacturers guarantee a cure. You can use it and if not cured get your money back. Mr. Casper Walton, laborer, Michigan City, Ind., says: "I work hard and lift a great deal. The strain brought on an attack of piles. They itched and they protruded and bled. Nothing helped them until I used Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment. That cured them." 50c. a box at all dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment.

AGUARANTEED CURE For PILES

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Druggists refund your money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case, no matter of how long standing, in 6 to 14 days. First application gives ease and rest. 50c. If your druggist hasn't it send 50c. in stamps and it will be forwarded post-paid by Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE!

Lots on Chester, Edwin and Dwight streets, from \$250 to \$500.
Lots on George and Johnson streets from \$200 to \$250.
Four lots off Wachter street \$150 to \$200.

One lot on Clay alley.
Fifteen lots on South Erie street.
These lots can be sold on small monthly payments.

JAMES R. DUNN,

Over 50 S. Erie St.

Office hours from 7 to 8 a. m. and from 4 to 5:30 p. m.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.

If Your Watch

Troubles You

You just trouble

HAWVER. We are au-

thority on Watch troubles.

If you are troubled by not

having a Watch, we can

remedy that also.

Hawver,

Jeweler and Optician,

17 S. Erie St., Massillon, O.

Reduced Fares to Richmond via

Pennsylvania Lines.

July 31st, August 3d, 5th and 8th, ex-

cursion tickets to Richmond, account

Conference of American Friends, will

be sold via Pennsylvania Lines from all

ticket stations. For full information

regarding fares, time of trains, etc.,

apply to Local Ticket Agent of those

lines.

Want column ads. pay. Try it

In Naples cooking is done anywhere and anywhere inside and outside, on sheet iron stoves, on tin boxes, in stone jars or in clay baked earth. Here a cobbler sits from early to late out on a corner of a sidewalk near a public "Latrina," to which he attends whenever necessary; when not, he mends; also makes shoes. Near him is a granite arrangement where he cooks his meals. It is about one foot high, square and open at the top, with space deep enough for some charcoal. Below the coal is a grate. On one side at the bottom is an opening for draft, and a savory smell always arises from a little black pot if one passes there at noon or toward evening. I saw a stove and a woman busy cooking out on a balcony, with about six feet of stovepipe braced against the railing.—Chicago Tribune.

How Dew Forms.

Dew was formerly supposed to fall softly from the heavens, and to this belief may be ascribed many current and poetical phrases; but dew does not fall in the exact meaning of the term. The condensation of watery vapor follows upon the chilling of the air. This is seen as the earth cools toward night, and it takes place most rapidly near the ground. Grass and other vegetation cools more rapidly than the air above it. The air in contact with plants is thus chilled and deposits its moisture upon the leaves of the plants in dew. When the chilling of the air proceeds further, the moisture may be precipitated to a considerable height above the earth's surface, and it then becomes what we call fog.

Three Killed in Storm.

Beaumont, Tex., Aug. 2.—One white boy and two negro boys were killed and 20 persons injured in a heavy wind storm which struck Beaumont, La. The town is situated in a forest of pine timber, the wind uprooting several trees which fell on houses, killing and injuring the occupants.

Will Have Enough to Eat.

Maysville, Ky., Aug. 2.—A local company has shipped to a firm at Portsmouth, N. H., 25 dozen 3-months-old bronze turkeys. The letter from the firm states that the turkeys were intended for dinners to be given the Japan-Russian peace commissioners.

Anonymous.

A Birmingham churchwarden was reading at a vestry meeting a list of subscriptions to the parochial funds. The list began as follows: "The vicar, a guinea; Mrs. —, half a guinea; an anonymous donor, myself, 25 shillings."

United States to Be Represented.

Tangier, Morocco, Aug. 2.—The United States government has informed the foreign office that it will send a representative to the international conference on Moroccan reforms.

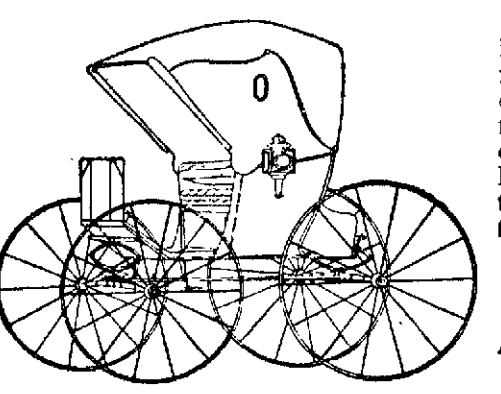
Moroccan Conference at Madrid.

London, Aug. 2.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says it has been decided to hold the Moroccan international conference at Madrid, beginning in November.

Deacon-Hyde Engagement Denied.

New York, Aug. 2.—The reported engagement of Miss Gladys Deacon and James H. Hyde was given authoritative denial by a member of Miss Deacon's family.

Big Clearance Sale of Buggies and Driving Harness.



To avoid having an auction sale late in the season, I will give you a chance right in the middle of the season to buy cheap. My goods are marked in plain figures and you can have 10 per cent. off for cash on every Buggy or Driving Harness on my floor. You have 60 jobs to select from. Come early and get first choice.

J B. Schrader

41 N. Erie St., Massillon, O.



This Great Sale of Summer Shoes and Oxfords

is worthy of your immediate attention. Here is a collection of Summer Footwear which talks for itself—in a strong and lusty voice. This combination of beauty, excellence and prices worthy of your attention. Many varieties and styles to make your selections from. Every member of your household is in on this sale. Take a good look at our windows and come early in the day. IT STARTS FRIDAY MORNING.



Ladies' \$2.50
Tan Russia Calf
Oxfords,

Sale Price
\$1.89

Ladies' \$2.50
Vici Kid and
Patent Colt,
Goodyear Welt
Oxfords,

Sale Price
\$1.95

Misses' \$1.50
Vici Kid and
Patent Leather
4-Strap Sandals,

Sale Price
89c

Ladies' \$2.00
Vici Kid and
Russia Calf
Oxfords,

Sale Price
\$1.48

Ladies' \$1.75 and \$2.00
Patent Leather
Oxfords,

Sale Price
\$1.46

Misses' \$1.50
Tan Russia Calf
Oxfords,

Sale Price
\$1.19

Men's \$2.50
Tan Russia Calf
Oxfords,

Sale Price
\$2.48

Men's \$2.50
Tan Russia Calf
Oxfords,

Sale Price
\$1.69

Edward Zintsmaster
Good Shoes. 6 East Main.

Men's \$3.50
Patent Colt
Oxfords,

Sale Price
\$2.89

Children's Barefoot
Sandals,

Sale Price
44c